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MAXIMUS.

I hold him great who, for Love's sake,
Can give with generous, earnest will;
Yet he who takes for Love as sweet sake,
I think I hold more generous still.

I bow before the noble mind
That freely some great wrong forgives;
Yet nobler is the one forgiven,
Who bears that burden well and lives.

It may be hard to gain, and still
To keep a lowly, steadfast heart;
Yet he who loses has to fill
A harder and truer part.

Glorious it is to wear the crown
Of a deserved and a pure success:
He who knows how to fail has won
A crown whose lustre is not less.

Great may he be who can command
And rule with just and tender sway;
Yet is Diviner wisdom taught
Better by him who can obey.
Blessed are those who die for God,
And earn the martyr's crown of light;
Yet he who lives for God may be
A greater conqueror in his sight
—*Adelaide Proctor.*

The Deacon's Conversion

Of the several pillars of the church at Pawkin Center, Deacon Barker was, by all odds, the strongest. His orthodoxy was the admiration of the entire congregation, and the terror of all the ministers within easy driving distance of the deacon's native village. He it was who had argued the late pastor of Pawkin Center church into that state of disquietude which had carried him through a few days of delirious fever, into the church triumphant; and it was also deacon Barker, whose questions at the examination of seekers for ex-pastor's shoes, had cast such consternation into divinity-schools, far and near, that soon it was very hard to find a candidate for ministerial honors at Pawkin Center.

Nor was his faith made manifest by words alone. Be the weather what it might the deacon was always in his pew, both morning and evening, in time to join in the first hymn; and on every Thursday night, at a quarter past seven in winter, and a quarter before eight in summer, the good deacon's cane and shoes could be heard coming solemnly down the aisle, bringing to the prayer meeting the champion of orthodoxy. Nor did the holy air of the prayer meeting, even one single evening, fail to vibrate to the voice of the deacon, as he made in scriptural language, humble confession and tearful pleadings before the throne, or—still strictly scriptural in expression—he warned and exhorted the impenitent. The contribution box always received his sixpence so long as specie payment lasted, and the smallest fractional currency note thereafter; and to each of the regular annual offerings to the missionary cause, the Bible cause, and kindred Christian enterprises, the deacon regularly contributed his dollar and his prayers.

The deacon could quote Scripture in a manner which put Biblical professors to the blush, and every principle of his creed so bristled with texts confirmatory, sustentive and aggressive, that doubters were rebuked, and free-thinkers were reduced to speechless humility or rage. But the unregenerate, and even some who professed righteousness, declared that more fondly than to any other scriptural passage, did the good deacon cling to the injunction, "Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness." Meekly insisting that he was only a steward of the Lord, he put out his Lord's money that he might receive it again with usury, and so successful had he been, that almost all mortgages held on property near Pawkin Center, were in the good deacon, and few were the foreclosure sales in which he was not the seller.

The new pastor at Pawkin Center, like good pastors everywhere, had tortured himself into many a headache over the perplexing question, "How are we to reach the impenitent in our midst?" The said impenitent, were, with but few exceptions, industrious, honest, respectable law-abiding people, and the worthy pastor, as fully impregnated with Yankee thrift as with piety, shuddered to think of the waste of souls that was constantly threatening. At length, like many another pastor, he called a meeting of the brethren, to prayerfully consider the momentous question. The deacon came, of course, and so did all the other pillars, and many of them presented their views. Brother Graves thought the final doom of the impenitent should be more forcibly presented; Deacon Struggs had an abiding conviction that it was the man of sin hold ng dominion in their hearts, that kept these people away from the means of grace; Deacon Ponder mildly suggested that the object might perhaps be attained if those within the fold maintained a more godly walk and conversation, but he was promptly, though covertly, rebuked, by the good Deacon Barker, who reminded the brethren that "it is the Spirit that quickeneth," brother Fite, who hadn't any money, thought the church ought to build a "working men's chapel," but this idea was promptly and vigorously combated by all men of property in the congregation. By this time the usual closing hour had arrived, and after a benediction, the faithful dispersed, each with about the same ideas he brought to the meeting.

Early next morning, the good deacon Barker with his mind half full of the state of the unconverted, and half, of his unfinished cow-shed, took his stick and hobbled about the village in search of a carpenter to finish the incomplete structure. There was Moggs, but Moggs had been busy all the season, and it would be just like him to want full price for a day's work. Stubb was idle, but Stubb was slow. Augur—Augur used liquor, and the deacon had long ago firmly resolved that not a cent of his money, if he could help it, should ever go for the accursed stuff. But there was Hay—he hadn't seen him at work for a long time—perhaps he would be anxious enough for work to do it cheaply.

The deacon knocked at Hay's door, and Hay himself, shouted:

"Come in."

"How are ye, George," said the deacon, looking hastily about the room, and delightedly determining, from the patient face of sad-eyed Mrs. Hay, and the scanty furnishing of the yet uncleared breakfast table, that he had been providentially guided to the right spot. "How's times with ye?"

"Not very good, deac'n," replied Hay.

"Nothin' much doin' in town.",

"Money's awful skeerce," groaned the deacon.

"Dreadful," responded George devoutly thanking the Lord that he owed the deacon nothing.

"Got much to do this winter?" asked the deacon.

"Not a d—day's job—not a single day," sorrowfully replied Hay.

The deacon's pious ear had been shocked by the young man's imperfectly concealed profanity, and for an instant he thought of administering a rebuke, but the charms of prospective cheap labor lured the good man from the path of rectitude.

"I'm fixin to build a cow-shed—might p'raps give ye a job on't. 'Spose ye'd do it cheap, seein' how dull ev'ry thin' is?"

The sad eyes of Mrs. Hay grew bright in an instant. Her husband's heart jumped up, but he knew to whom he was talking, so he said, as calmly as possible,

"Three dollars is reg'lar pay."

The deacon immediately straightened up, as if to go. "Too much," said he; "I'd better hire a common lab'rer at a dollar'n a half, and boss him myself. It's only a cow-shed, ye know."

"Guess, though, ye won't want the nails druv no less p'ticuler, will ye, deacon?" inquired Hay. "But I tell yer, deacon, what I'll do—I'll throw off fifty cents a day."

"Two dollars ort to be enough, George," reasoned the deacon. "Carpenterin's pooty work, an' takes a sight of headpiece sometimes, but there's no intellec' required to work on a cow-shed. Say two dollars, an' come along."

The carpenter thought bitterly of what little way the usual three dollars went, and of how much would have to be done with what he could get out of the cow-shed, but the idea of losing even that was too horrible to be endured, so he hastily replied:

"Two an' a quarter, an' I'm your man."

"Well," said the deacon, "it's a powerful price to pay for work on a cow-shed, but I s'pose I mus' stan' it. Hurry up; thar's the mill-whistle blowin' seven."

Hay snatched his tools, kissed a couple of thankful tears out of his wife's eyes, and was soon busy on the cow-shed with the deacon looking on.

"George," said the deacon, suddenly, causing the carpenter to stop his hammer in mid-air, "think it over again, an' say two dollars."

Hay gave the good deacon a withering glance, and for a few moments the force of suppressed profanity caused his hammer to bang with unusual vigor, while the owner of the cow-shed rubbed his hands in ecstacy at the industry of his employe.

The air was bracing and the winter sun shone brilliantly, the deacon's breakfast was digested fairly, and his mind had not yet freed itself from the influences of the Sabbath. Besides, he had secured a good workman at a low price, and all these influences combined to put the deacon in a pleasant frame of mind. He rambled through his mind for a text which would piously express his condition, and texts brought back Sunday, and Sunday reminded him of the meeting of the night before. And here was one of those very men before him—a good man in many respects, though he was higher-priced than he should be. How was the cause of the Master to be prospered if his servants made no effort? Then there came to the deacon's mind the passage, "He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins." What particular sins of his own needed hiding, the deacon did not find it convenient to remember just then, but he meekly admitted to himself and the Lord, that he had them in a general way. Then, with that directness and grace which were characteristic of him, the deacon solemnly said:

"George, what is to be the sinner's doom?"

"I dunno," replied George, his wrath still warm; "'pear to me you've left that bizness till pretty late in life, deacon?"

"Don't trifle with sacred subjects, George," said the deacon, still very solemn, and with suspicion of annoyance in his voice. "The wicked shall be cast into hell, with—"

"They can't korry their cow-sheds with 'em neither," interrupted George consolingly.

"Come, George," said the good deacon, in an appealing tone, "remember the apostle says, 'Suffer the word of exhortation.'"

"'Xcuse me, desc'n, but one suffering at a time; I ain't through suffering at being beaten down yet. How about deacons not being 'given to filthy lucre?'"

The good deacon was pained, and he was almost out of patience with the apostle for writing things which came so handy to lips of the unregenerate. He commenced an industrious search for a text which should completely annihilate the impious carpenter, when that individual interrupted him with—

"Out with it, desc'n—ye had a meetin' las' night, to see what was to be done with the impenitent. I was there—that is, I sot on a stool just outside the door, an' I heard all 'twas said. Ye didn't agree on nothin'—meb be ye'r fixed it up since. Anyhow, yer sot me down for one of the impenitent, an' yer goin' for me' Well—"

"Go on Hailin," interrupted the economical deacon, a little testily; "the noise don't disturb me: I can hear ye."

"Well, what way am I so much wickeder'n you be—you an' t'other folk's at the meetin'-house?" asked Hay.

"George, I never saw ye in God's house in my life," replied the deacon.

"Well, s'pose ye hev'n't—is God so small he can't be nowhere's 'xcept in your little meetin' house? How 'bout His seeing folks in their closets?"

"George," said the deacon, "if ye'r a prayin' man, why don't ye jine yourself unto the Lord's people?"

"Why? 'Cos the 'Lord's people" as you call 'em, don't want me. S'pose I was to come to the meetin'-house in these clothes—the only ones I've got—d'ye s'pose any of the Lord's people'd open a pew door to me? An' s'pose my wife an' children, dressed no better'n I be, but as good's I can afford, was with me, how d'ye s'pose I'd feel?"

"Pride goeth before a fall, an' a haughty spirit before"—groaned to deacon, when the carpenter again interrupted:

"I'u feel as if the people of God was a gang of insultin' hypocrits, an' ez if I didn't ever want to see 'em again. Ef there's anythin' wrong about a man's feelin' so about himself and them God give him, God's to blame for it himself; but seein' it's the same feelin' that makes folks keep 'em straight in all other matters, I'll keep on thinking' it's right."

"But the privileges of the Gospel, George," remonstrated the deacon.

"Don't yeu s'pose I know what they're wuth?" continued the carpenter. "Havn't I hung round in front of the meetin' house, summer nights, when the windows were open, jest to listen to the singin' and what else I could hear? Hezn't my wife ben with me there many a time, and havn't both of us prayed an' groaned an' cried in our hearts, not only 'cos we couldn't join in it ourselves, but 'cos we couldn't send the children either, without their learnin' to hate religion 'fore they fairly know'd what 'twas. Havn't I sneaked into the vestibule winter nights and sot jest where I did last night, an' heard what I'd liked my wife and children to hear, an' prayed for the time to come when the self-appointed elect should not offend the little ones? An' after sittin' there last night, an' comin' home an' tellin' my wife how folks was concerned about us an' our rejoicin' together in the hope that some day our children should hev the chance we're shut out of now, who should come along this mornin' but one of those same holy people an' jewed me down on pay that the Lord knows is hard enough to live on."

The deacon had a heart, and he knew the nature of self-respect as well as men generally. His mind ran entirely outside of texts for a few minutes, and then with a sigh for the probable expense, he remarked:

"Recon Fite's notion was right, after all—there ought to be a workin' man's chapel."

"Ought?" responded Hay; "Who d'ye s'pose would go to it? Nobody! Ye can rent us second class houses, an' sell us second hand clothin', and the cheapest cuts o' meat, but when it comes to cheap religion—nobody knows its value better'n we do. We don't want ter go inter yer parlors on carpets and furniture, we don't know how to use em' an' we don't expect to be asked into society where our talk and manners might make some better educated people laugh. But when it comes to religion—God knows nobody needs and deserves the very best article more'n we do."

The deacon was a responsible man, and being old, was trying to look fairly at matters upon which he expected soon to be thoroughly examined. The indignant protest of the carpenter had, he feared, a great deal of reason, and yet—God's people deserve to hold their position, if as usual, the argument ended where it began. So he asked, rather triumphantly:

"What is to be done, then?"

"Reform God's people themselves," replied the carpenter, to the horror of the pious old man. "When the right hand of fellowship is reached out to the front, instead of stuck behind the back, when a poor man comes a long, there'll be plenty that'll be glad to take it. Reform yer own people, deacon. 'Fore yer pick out of our eyes the motes we'll be glad enough to get rid of, ye can get a fine lot of heavy timber out of your own."

Soldiers of the cross, no more than any other soldiers, should stand still and be peppered when unable to reply; at least so thought the deacon, and he prudently withdrew.

Reform God's people themselves? The deacon was too old a boy to tell tales out of school, but he knew well enough there was room for reform. Of course there was—weren't we all sinners?—when we would do good wasn't evil ever present with us?—what business had other sinners to complain, when they weren't at least, any better? Besides, suppose we were to try to reform the ways of brother Grave and deacon Stuggs and others he had in his mind, would they rest until they had attempted to reform him? And who was to know just what quantity and quality of reform was necessary? "Be not carried about with divers and strange doctrines." The matter was too great for his comprehension, as he obeyed the injunction, "Commit thy way unto the Lord."

But the Lord relegated the entire matter to the deacon. Hay did a full day's work, the deacon made a neat little sum by recovering on an old judgment he had bought for a mere song, and the deacon's red cow made an addition to the family in the calf pen, yet the deacon was far from comfortable. The idea that certain people must stay away from God's house until God's people were reformed, seemed to the deacon's really human heart something terrible. If they would be so proud—and yet, people who would stand outside the meeting-house and listen, and weep because their children were so badly off as they, could scarcely be very proud. He knew there couldn't be many such, else this out-of-door congregation would be noticed—there certainly wasn't a full congregation of modest mechanics in the vestibule of which Hay spoke, and yet, who could tell how many more were anxious and troubled on the subject of their eternal welfare?

What a pity it was that those working men who wished to repair the sanctuary, could not have steady work and full pay; if he had only known all this early in the morning, he did not know but he might have hired him at three dollars, though really, was a man to blame for doing his best in the labor market? "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." Gracious! he could almost declare he heard the excited carpenter's voice delivering the text. What had brought that text to his head just now?—he had never thought of it before.

The deacon rolled and tossed on his bed, and the subject of his conversation with the carpenter tormented him so he could not sleep. Of one thing he was certain, and that was that the reform of the church at Pawkin Centre was not to be relied on in an extremity, and was not hungering and thirsting after righteousness an extreme case?—had he ever known many such? If Hay only had means, the problem would afford its own solution. The good deacon solemnly declared to himself that if Hay could give security he (the deacon) would try to lend him money.

But even this (to the deacon) extraordinary concession was unproductive of sleep. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." There he could hear that indignant carpenter again. What an unsatisfactory passage that was, to be sure. If it could only read the other way—it didn't seem a bit business like the way it stood. And yet as the deacon questioned himself there in the dark, he was forced to admit that he had a very small balance—even of loans—to his credit in the hands of the Lord except in its usual business manner—as small a loan as would be accepted on as extensive collaterals as he could exact. Oh, did people ever forsake the simple raiment of their forefathers, and robe themselves in garments grevious in price and stumbling blocks in the paths of their fellow men?

But sleep failed to follow even this pious reflection. "Suppose, only suppose that he were to give—lend, that is—Hay money enough to dress his family fit for church—think what a terrible lot of money it would take! A common neat suit for a man would cost at least thirty dollars, an overcoat nearly twice as much; a suit, cloak and other necessities for his wife would amount to as much more, and the children—oh, the thing couldn't be done for less than two hundred and fifty dollars. Of course it was entirely out of the question—he had only wondered what it would cost—that was all.

Still no sleep. He wished he hadn't spoken with Hay about his soul—next time would mind his own business. He wished he hadn't employed Hay. He wished the meeting for consideration of the needs of the impenitent had never taken place. "No man can come to me except the Father which sent me draw him"—he wished he had remembered that passage and quoted it at the meeting—it was no light matter to interfere with the Almighty's plans.

"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." Hah! Could that carpenter be in the room, disarranging his train of thought with such—such—tantalizing texts? They had kept him awake, and at his time of life a restless night was a serious matter. Suppose—

Very early the next morning, the village doctor, returning from a patient's bedside, met the deacon with a face which suggested to him (the doctor was pious and imaginative) "Abraham on Mount Moriah." The village butcher, more practical, hailed the good man, and informed him that he was in time for a good steak, but the deacon shook his head in agony, and passed on. He neared the carpenter's house, stopped, tottered, and looked over his shoulder as if intending to run; at length he made his way behind the house, where Hay was chopping firewood. The carpenter saw him and turned pale—he feared the deacon had found cheaper labor and had come to give him warning.

"George," said the deacon, "I've been doing a heap of thinkin' 'bout what we talked of yesterday. I've come to say that if you like I'll lend you three hundred dollars for as long as you've a mind to, without note, security or interest, you to spend ez much of it ez ye need to dress ye an' yer hull family in Sunday clother, an' to put the balance in the Savin's Bank, at interest, to go on doing the same when necessary. An' all of ye to go to church when ye feel so disposed. An' of nobody else's pew door opens, yer always welcome to mine. And may the Lord"—the deacon finished the sentence to himself—"have mercy on my soul." Then he said aloud:

"That's all."

The carpenter at the beginning of the deacon's speech, had dropped his axe to the imminent danger of one of his feet. As the deacon continued, the carpenter dropped his head to one side, raised one eyebrow inquiringly, and awaited the conditions. But when the deacon said "That's all," George Hay seized the deacon's hard old hand, gave it a grasp which brought agonizing tears to its venerable owner, and exclaimed:

"Deacon, God's people are reformin'!"

The deacon staggered a little—he had not thought of it in that light before.

"Deacon, that money'll do more good than all the prayin' ye ever done. 'Xcuse me—I must tell Mary," and the carpenter dashed into the house. Had Mrs. Hay respected the dramatic proprieties, she would have made the deacon a neat speech; but the truth is, she regarded him from behind the window blind, and wiped her eyes with the corner of her apron, seeing which, the deacon abruptly started for home, making less use of his cane than he had done in any day for years.

It is grevious to relate, but the truth is mighty, that within a fortnight the good deacon repented of his generous action at least fifty times. He would die in the poor house if he were so extravagant again. Three hundred dollars was more than a cow shed—lumber, shingles, nails, labor and all—would cost. Suppose Hay should take the money and go west? Suppose he should take to drinking, and spend it all for liquor? One suspicion after another tortured the poor man until he grew thin and nervous. But, on the second Sunday, having satisfied himself that Hay was in town, sober, the day before, that he had been to the city and brought back bundles and that he (the deacon) had seldom been in the street without meeting one of Hay's children with a paper of books and eyes, or a spool of thread, the deacon stationed himself in one of his own front windows, and brought his spectacles to bear on Hay's door, a little distance off. The first bell had rung, apparently hours before, yet no one appeared—could it be that he had basely sneaked to the city, and pawned everything? No—the door opened—there they came. It couldn't be—yes, it was—well he never thought Hay and his wife were so fine a looking couple. They came nearer, and the deacon forgetting his cane, hobbled hurriedly to church, entered his pew, and left the door wide open. He waited long, it seemed to him, but they did not come. He looked around impatiently, and there, oh, joy and wonder! the President of the Pawkin Savings' Institution had invited the whole family into his pew! Just then the congregation rose to sing the hymn commencing,

"From all that dwell below the skies
Let the Creator's praise arise,"

and the deacon in his excitement, distanced the choir and the organ, and the congregation, and brought the entire musical service to a standstill.

The deacon had intended to watch closely for Hay's conversion, but something wonderful prevented—it was reported everywhere that the deacon himself had been converted, and all who now saw the deacon fully believed the report. He was even heard to say that, as there seemed to be some doubt as to whether faith and works was the saving virtue, he intended thereafter to practice both. He no longer mentioned the poor house as his prospective dwelling, but was heard to say, that in his Father's house are many mansions, and that he is laying up his treasure in heaven, as fast as possible, and hopes he may get it all on the way there, before his heart is called for. At the post office, the tin-shop, and the rum-shop, the deacons conversion is constantly discussed, and the men of all degrees expressed a belief in the mighty power of the Spirit from on high. Other monied men have been smitten and changed, and the pastor of the Pawkin Centre church daily thanks the Lord for such a revival as he never heard of before.

EMINENT WOMEN.

Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1873, by the author, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

XXVII.—Dolly Madison.

[CONCLUDED.]

The accession of Mr. Madison to the Presidency was hailed at the National Capital with great, if not universal rejoicings. Partisan animosity, though not forgotten, became dormant after the Presidential contest was decided, and the inauguration day was one of jubilee, where gladness and kindness reigned triumphantly, and from which the demon of discord and dissension which so recently had freighted the social atmosphere, was banished. A residence of eight years in Washington had very generally endeared Mr. and Mrs. Madison to her permanent, as well as transient residents, and after their removal to the presidential mansion their home became the social center of the gay, the brilliant, the refined and the cultivated people of the Union, who gathered at the nation's capital from all quarters. Never at any previous or succeeding epoch in the political history of our country did strife between the Democratic and Republican parties rise higher. The administration of Washington was aristocratic, and had been characterized by his policy of centralization and the unity of the States; Jefferson, who was elected by the opposition, advocated the supremacy of the people, the masses, to overrule that of the aristocratic few, and hence there were two potent contending factions, bitterly at war with one another, both of whom required conciliation, and to neither of which it was policy to give offense.

But the social genius of Mrs. Madison which had shed such lustre over the receptions and reunions of the Premier of President Jefferson's administration, was not found deficient in this emergency, but fully equal to the necessities of this, as other occasions, where her native tact was synonymous with rare wisdom. Contending factions were received with equal hospitality under the roof, and though she was not without opinions, and sympathised strongly with her husband's party and views, she manifested no malignity or rancor of spirit, and always succeeded in bringing together the troubled elements of political society in the bonds of transient peace, if not friendship, while they were assembled in her presence. The aristocratic ceremonials, and the stiff formal etiquette copied from monarchial courts by Mrs. Washington, and followed by Mrs. Adams, who, notwithstanding her rare good sense, appears to have dreaded new innovations for fear of exciting comment, were banished from Mrs. Madison's drawing rooms. Genial and warm-hearted, she could not tolerate parrot-like conventional phrases, and hence those who had anticipated a renewal of the stately and somewhat dreaded receptions and reunions of the first Presidential court, were most happily disappointed when no other requisitions of etiquette were made upon guests and visitors at the Presidential mansion than those which were in vogue in the private houses of cultivated and refined citizens of the Republic. Just here it may not be inappropriate to remark that no true and enlightened Republican can view otherwise than with deep regret the efforts of Mrs. Dalgreen and other would be society leaders of the National capital in our day, to again introduce imperial and monarchial customs, and to publish books advocating the same, and otherwise endeavoring to do away with those social customs so thoroughly in harmony with our free institutions, and ape in their stead the manners and customs of despotic foreign governments wholly uncongenial with the spirit of true republicanism.

Mary Clemmer Ames, in a recent volume from her pen entitled "Ten Years in Washington," relates a charming anecdote in illustration of Dolly Madison's love of humanity, and great goodness of heart. Two old ladies from the rural districts of the West, were passing through Washington, where they were detained for a single day only, yet so great was their desire to see the popular and much loved wife of the President, that early in the morning they started on foot to find the White House, arriving there just as the President's family were at breakfast. The object of their visit, and the necessity for their early departure, had no sooner been communicated to Mrs. Madison, than she arose at once from her unfinished breakfast, and good humoredly received them. After the customary civilities had been passed, and her visitors were leaving one of them remarked, "Perhaps you wouldn't mind of I just kissed you, to tell my gals about." "Certainly not," replied Mrs. Madison, and not to be outdone, she kissed each of her guests, who planted their spectacles on their noses, and departed with evident delight at their kindly reception by the wife of the chief magistrate of the nation.

Like many of her sex, who have been reared in conformity with the rules of the "Society of Friends," Mrs. Madison in later life conceived a dislike to subdued colors, and found great pleasure in attiring herself in the bright warm hues so popular with her sisters of more southerly latitudes. At her husband's first inauguration ball she is described as wearing a dress of buff colored velvet, a Paris turban, with a bird of Paradise plume, and pearl ornaments upon neck and arms. The turban appears to have constituted a most marked feature of her toilet, as she rarely appeared without one, and like Madame De Stael, wore it constructed of a great variety of materials, and in harmony with her various costumes. As wife of the President of the United States, she conformed to the demands of her position regarding her dress, whose material was more rich and costly than formerly although needless extravagance was avoided. As before observed, however, her hospitality was unlimited, and her state dinners were described by foreign diplomats as partaking more of the nature of the Kirmesse, or harvest home feasts of the rural districts of France and Germany, than courtly entertainments. When remarks like these were repeated to Mrs. Madison, she laughingly rejoined, that she preferred abundance to niggardly elegance, that circumstances formed customs and customs formed tastes, and the profusion so repugnant to foreign ideas, arose from the happy circumstance of the superabundance and prosperity of our country.

While exalted social virtues and graces were the distinguishing characteristics of Mrs. Madison, she was by no means wanting in that heroism and bravery, which superficial thinkers deny womanhood in general, and fashionable women in particular. The year 1812 changed the scene of universal prosperity which had gladdened the country since the close of the war of independence, into gloom and sadness, as the desolation of war again threatened our coasts, and eventually brought ruin and devastation to the National Capital. A British army landed forty miles below the city, and though its destination was unknown, its object was supposed to be the destruction of the American seat of Government. Most unfortunately our generals failed to agree on the route to be chosen, or the measures to be adopted to oppose the enemy, and as the command was divided, our position was precarious indeed. The President was appealed to, to settle the differences, and with several members of the Cabinet and some personal friends he went to Bladensburg to hold a council of war, where unexpectedly the two armies were found engaged. Universal terror now reigned in Washington, and every one who could find a conveyance fled from the city to neighboring towns. But Mrs. Madison remained firm at the post of duty, and no persuasions of her friends would induce her to abandon it. She had promised her husband that she would remain in the White House until she heard from him, and she kept her word, although the cannons were distinctly heard, and dismay and confusion held high carnival.

After two days of anxiety she received a dispatch advising her to be ready at a moment's warning to leave the city, as the enemy were marching towards it, and danger was imminent. Hastily packing her husband's cabinet papers, she found it necessary to abandon all private property, as it was impossible to procure wagons for transportation. Though now ready for departure, she still waited the arrival of her husband, and in a letter to her sister dated August 23, 1814, she wrote, "I am determined not to go myself until I see Mr. Madison safe, and he can accompany me. My friends and acquaintances are all gone, even Col. C—— with his hundred men, who were stationed here as a guard." On the following day she wrote, "Will you believe it my sister? We have had a battle near Bladensburg, and I am still here within sound of the cannon! Mr. MADISON comes not; may God protect him. At this late hour a wagon has been procured; I have had it filled with plate and most valuable portable articles belonging to the house. Whether it will reach its destination, the Bank of Maryland, or fall into the hands of the British soldiery, events must determine." In the same letter she makes allusion to her determined efforts to save a valuable portrait of Washington, belonging to the President's house, from destruction. It was found impossible to take it down from the wall in a hurry, as it was very large and screwed fast. So she ordered the frame broken and the canvass to be taken out, and then sent it by reliable hands to New York for safe keeping.

The disastrous events which followed rendered the presidential mansion unfit for habitation, and after the restoration of peace and the return of the President's family to the Capital, they resided during the remainder of his official term in a private house, where, however, the same lavish hospitality was extended which had marked the social era of his advent to the first office in the gift of the nation. Upon Mr. Madison's retirement from the Presidency, his family home was again at Montpelier upon his ancestral estate, where he remained until his death in 1836. The unlimited benevolence and boundless hospitality of Mrs. Madison, brought her bitter fruits in her widowhood, and like Martha Jefferson, she was compelled by debt and poverty to sell Montpelier. Even this did not relieve her from pecuniary embarrassment, and she was forced to offer her husband's library and his manuscript record of the Convention during the years 1782-1787, for sale to Congress, who purchased them for the sum of $30,000.—After the sale of Montpelier, Mrs. Madison removed to Washington and occupied a house on Lafayette Square, which is still in existence. Here, on the first day of the year, and on the anniversary of our National Independence, she gave semi-annual receptions, it being the custom of the dignitaries of the nation, after paying their respects to the White House, to pass directly to her home and manifest thereby, their high regard for one who had honored her eminent position more than it had honored her. In this home, she died in 1849. The closing years of her life were marked by extreme physical debility, although she retained her mental faculties unimpaired; to the last. The veneration in which she was held by her government, is evinced in the fact, that Congress gave her the honorary privilege of copyright in foreign countries, conferred upon her the franking privilege, and unanimously voted her a seat upon the Senate floor whenever she chose to occupy it, she being the only American woman thus honored.

ELLIS TREMAINE.

"OLD HICKORY."—The following story which tells how General Jackson got the title of "Old Hickory," is related by Captain William Allen, a near neighbor of the general, and who messed with him during the Creek war. During the campaign the solders were moving rapidly to surprise the Indians, and were without tents. A cold March rain came on, mingled with sleet, which lasted for several days. General Jackson got a severe cold but he did not complain as he tried to sleep in a muddy bottom among his half-frozen soldiers. Captain Allen and his brother John cut down a stout hickory tree, peeled off the bark, and made a covering for the general, who was with difficulty persuaded to crawl into it. The next morning a drunken citizen entered the camp, and seeing the tent, kicked it over. As Jackson crawled from the ruins the tipsy cried, "Hello, Old Hickory! come out of your bark and join us in a drink."

WILKES BOOTH.

George Alfred Townsend revives some recollections of Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, which serves to add to the detestation in which his name is held. He was a shallow but fascinating young sentimentalist, and in his private diary, which is carefully preserved, is a mingled mass of poetry, love and murder.

You open this diary at the first page which the assassin preserved, and find on the left side a calendar headed December, 1864; then follows the stubs of the abstracted pages, cut off with a knife. The succeeding pages are headed Saturday, June 11th, 1864. Under this, in Booth's handwriting, are the two words "*Ft Reno.*" Midway of the page are printed the words "Sunday 12," referring to the previous year. Booth has dashed his pen through this and written beneath:

"APRIL 13-14, FRIDAY, THE IDES."

Then follows the assassin's story of his crime, very delicately written, as if he had copied it from some careful composition, and this idea is strengthened by the fact that, on another page, in similarly delicate handwriting, is a whole letter to Dr. Stewart copied out, while the original, written in an ignorant and bungling way, is found in the pouch at the end of the diary.

Of Booth's life at the National Hotel in Washington, during the year previous to the assassination, Townsend writes that he was the pet of the house, especially of the ladies. He had about a dozen pretty pieces to recite, and to some men, a dozen such pieces, which they did not write, are sufficient to make the tour of the world on. One of Booth's pieces I have given above—a glittering, hollow, King Charles' Spanielish piece of sentiment. Other pieces which he recited: "Beautiful Snow," "Rock Me to Sleep," "I am dying, Egypt," "The Bridge of Sighs," etc. For years Booth had obtained social currency upon such recitations. He was, besides, a man of beaming presence, bold, agreeable, a good listener, and just ignorant enough not to be aware of leading and vital misapprehensions, while scrupulous enough in little matters wherein nobody could take him up. He was the idol of a dozen married and unmarried women of leisure. Outside of the hotel, where his true character had its legitimate development he was a bruiser, a creature, a patron of cast-a-ways. The following reminiscence is given:

At the National hotel, Wilkes Booth made several conquests. There was one which he made and honored, and to this lady are ascribed the verses of Loveland. There was another, not less devoted, not less pure, mentally, whom he dishonored. A lady familiar with the hotel at that time, told her that an aged matron came to her one day and said:

"Has my daughter been visiting you for the last three weeks every night?"

"No."

A look of pain came over the matron's face, and upon being requested to explain her grief, she said:

"My daughter told me that she was visiting at your room every night. I am afraid that I have been deceived."

"I can show you, I think," said my informant, "where your daughter spends her evenings."

The two ladies went together to a room on another floor, where they found Wilkes Booth reading "Beautiful Snow," and so forth. Fifteen or twenty, or thirty ladies, and one or two men were in the apartment. Hidden behind a sofa was the daughter.

On another occasion, a lady saw the liquid black eyes of Wilkes Booth turned upon a certain young lady in the house—dreamy, superb, drinking eyes, and she dropped her fan between them, saying:

"I must break that spell."

Booth continued to prosecute his legitimate and illegitimate courtships side by side, until his death. The diary which he left contains the pictures of half a dozen ladies of all social castes, the best and the worst. And yet, such is the variety of life, that there lives to-day a good woman who believed in Booth after he murdered a blameless president, and is said to have written these words to his brother:

"If your brother were living, I would marry him at the foot of the scaffold."

An Eagle Tries to Carry off a Girl.

[From the Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican.]

On Saturday, the 31 inst., a girl named Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Albert Moore, living in the northeast corner of Cleburne county, was returning home from a neighbor's house, whither she had been sent on an errand, when she felt something heavy strike upon her shoulder and the next instant she was borne to the ground. She says that her first impression was that she had been seized by a panther or some other wild beast, but soon felt the talons of what proved to be an eagle clutching her sides and arms, lacerating the flesh in a fearful manner, and with its beak pecking her on the head, she was dragged some distance on the ground. Pretty soon the eagle having secured his prize, with claws and bill firmly fixed, raised her from the ground and sailed along at from three to four feet above the ground. Occasionally she was dropped to the ground, but the eagle would as often raise her again, making new and serious wounds, with his talons in her body, and his beak in her head till he reached the altitude of ten feet, when he attempted to alight on the limb of a red oak tree on the roadside, when he held again gave way and the girl fell to the ground, seriously stunned and hurt. She was unconscious for a time, then clambered over the fence near by, into her father's orchard, and started on her way to the house, near which she was met by her mother, who had been attracted by her screams and was hastening to her relief. The most remarkable part of the matter is that the girl did not see the eagle at all. A shawl which had been securely fastened about her head, so as to protect over her face, hid her from antagonism from her view. The track along which she was dragged, however, was plainly visible in the road. The girl Elizabeth is fourteen years of age, and weighs between eighty and ninety pounds. Her father is a very reliable and worthy man. He is a son-in-law of Mr. Hatfield, in the same section of country, and lives about five miles from Tecumseh Iron works. The girl was not seriously hurt, and is doing well. The eagle has been twice seen since by the hunters, who are making every effort to kill or capture him.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2.50.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

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PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1.50, and BLADE both one year for $2.75.

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AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

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WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

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WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

It is sad to contemplate the malign influences which occasioned the defeat of the Liberal party in England, whereby for a season at least the onward march of political progress has been impeded. The causes which led to these results, if known, have not as yet been promulgated, though the lack of united effort by the liberal leaders is assigned as the most important one, and undoubtedly the immense sums of money expended by the opulent Aristocracy, had their influence over the votes of the poor classes. Consequently a great change will take place at Westminster. Professor HENRY FAWCETT, the distinguished blind Liberal, will be succeeded by a Tory of the most conservative order; Manchester which in former days was represented by JOHN BRIGHT, returns two Conservatives, rejecting JACOB BRIGHT, the advanced thinker and philanthropist. AUBERON HERBERT, the people's friend, is forsaken by Nottingham, while a Tory replaces Mr. GRANT from Marylebone, and Sheffield famous for its superior cutlery, has reelected ROEBUCK, the advocate of monarchial and imperial disposition, who cannot hear the name of democracy or United States mentioned, without anger, and without expressing a wish for the speedy annihilation of both.

RUSH R. SLOANE.

The arrest of RUSH R. SLOANE, late President of the Cincinnati & Sandusky Railroad, develops an amount of rascality on the part of that financier that will astonish even those who know him best. The charges against him cover everything in the way of peculation, fraud and embezzlement that a man holding a position of trust could possibly be guilty of. He is charged with buying land for himself with the Company's money, of purchasing stocks in the same way, of cooking accounts in all sorts of ways, and of every other kind of fraud.

It will be remembered that SLOANE was the Democratic nominee for Congress against CHARLES FOSTER. The investigation into his affairs shows how he run his campaign. Not content with using the cars, etc., of the Company to procure attendance at his meetings, he used the money of the Company to pay his other expenses.

A statement of the causes of action against him occupies three columns in the Cleveland *Herald*. If the Company make good its charges, Mr. SLOANE will probably serve the State in variegated clothing.

☞ Resolution adopted by the Corona Grange, Calhoun Co., MISS.: "No lady member of this Grange shall purchase any dress goods, for the next year, of a higher price that of calico!" Will the male members of Corona Grange submit to a pledge to use no tobacco, whiskey or any of those things that cost money, as those who use them know by experience? We trow not.

☞ A Louisville man eloped with another man's wife and $4,000. Husband chased the parties and overtook them. Eloper offered to give up the money to husband, if husband would take back the woman. Husband shuddered and said no, and left in haste. Eloper pursuing husband to induce him to take back the woman. Passed through Toledo last night. Eloper one train ahead.

☞ They have the liquor business down to a fine point in the west. Princeton, Illinois, has limited the number of its liquor saloons to seven, and makes each pay a yearly license of $250. Moline charges $400; Rock Island, $200; Chicago, $50, and the number is unlimited.

THE RECENT ELECTION.

In the local page of the BLADE on yesterday our readers found the result of the special election for Delegate to the Convention now in session to prepare amendments to the Constitution of the State. The vote was only a little over half of that cast at the election of last fall. The vote in the country was especially light. The notice of the election was short, not giving time for the people in the country to get notice of it.

The vote for Gen. STEEDMAN, was 507 over half that cast for Gov. ALLEN in October. The vote for Mr. BAKER is 222 less than half that cast for Gov. NOYES. This count speaks for itself. On the instant Gen. STEEDMAN announced himself as a candidate his ardent Democratic friends went quietly but earnestly to work for him. The Republicans, accustomed to victory at elections, presumed all would turn out right and failed to put forth proper exertions on behalf of their candidate.

The Republicans of this county did not realize the importance of this campaign to them. The party questions which must arise in the Convention are yet to be discussed and decided. Politically the Convention is pretty evenly divided. A single vote may put in the new Constitution a provision practically disfranchising, for legislative purposes, one third of the Republican voters of the State. The most permanent and successful gerrymandering ever done by any set of politicians was by the Democratic Convention of 1850. If the present Convention does no more than perpetuate the wrong perpetrated by the present Constitution, it will be injustice enough to complain of. We may rest assured that the Democracy will spare no effort to do that, or worse.

Hence the election in this county was more important than our friends believed. The Democrats realized it, and worked accordingly. Some Republicans voted for the opposing candidate out of personal considerations. Democrats carefully avoided all such considerations, and voted as their party interests dictated.

It is also just to Mr. BAKER to say that he was basely misrepresented in many instances. Colored voters were made to believe that he was not friendly to their interests, when few men in this city worked harder to bring about for them equal rights in the city schools. Among the opponents of woman's suffrage he was represented as a strong advocate of that policy. Other and even more reprehensible devices were resorted to to lessen his vote, which we care not to detail. Falsehoods travel faster than truth, and there was not time to overtake them by refutation. It is due to Mr. BAKER that we should say this. He is possessed of all the qualities needed for a legislative office, and is a citizen of high standing. He was not a seeker of office, and he ought to have been better sustained. We hope Gen. STEEDMAN will do well as a representative of the County in the Convention, though we expect nothing good from that quarter when party questions are to be acted on.

THE KEEPING OF COUNTY FUNDS.

A copy of the bill introduced into the Ohio House of Representatives by Mr. MCLAIN to provide for the safe keeping of public funds is on our table. As this is a matter in which every tax payer is interested a synopsis of its provisions will be acceptable to all. The present mode of keeping the funds, as tested by experience, is far from being satisfactory, and any well-matured plan for relieving the defects of the present system should be carefully considered.

Mr. M'LAIN'S bill provides that the Probate Judge, Auditor, and the County Commissioners of each county shall be a board of supervisors for the purposes named in the bill. It is made the duty of this supervising board to designate, by resolution, certain banks, incorporated or private, in which all funds in the hands of County Treasurers are to be deposited daily, or as often as the board shall prescribe; the said banks of deposit giving good and sufficient bonds for the safe keeping and payment of said funds on the warrant of the Treasurer, the Clerks of counties to be the custodians such bonds.

The bill forbids County Treasurers to draw monies from such banks of deposit, except for payment of lawful claims, or to deposit funds at any other place than the authorized banks of deposit, under penalty of removal from office by the board. A vote of two-thirds of the board is required to convict a Treasurer of malfeasance or remove him from office. The board has power to fill any vacancy thus created until the next general election.

By the terms of the bill bondsmen of the treasurers are not to be held responsible for any loss of public funds with any bank, provided said deposit shall have been made pursuant to the order of the board.

We fail to discover in the bill any provision for receiving proposals from banks for the payment of interest on deposits thus made. This will undoubtedly be supplied in the bill before it can receive much favor in the Legislature.

The friends of this measure claim that it would, if adopted, lessen the danger to which such funds are now exposed when large sums are kept in safes in the court houses of the several counties, and also remove the temptation from the custodians of the funds to use them for private purposes. Besides, it is felt that the locking up of the semi-annual collections for a number of months is a serious detriment to the business of every county. This plan would allow the currency to come into use, and thereby materially relieve the business wants of the community.

This is a subject not altogether free from difficulty, but the present mode of keeping the public monies has not met the end for which it was designed. We hope the discussion of this and kindred measures will evolve some plan which shall better subserve the public interests.

☞ The rent of a fashionable pew in New York is $2,800. It takes a nice sum of money to get to Heaven in good style, from New York.

VOID MARRIAGES AND ILLEGAL DIVORCES.

The frequent occurrence of hasty and ill-advised marriages and the divorce rings of metropolitan cities whereby fraudulent decrees are obtained at prices varying from twenty-five to one thousand dollars, give interest to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois defining a void marriage, and to an editorial in the *Daily Graphic* illustrating how easily divorces are obtained through perjured witnesses, without the presence of the defendant in court, or her or his knowledge of the intention of the plaintiff to sever the marriage relations.

The case of the marriage of Lyndon vs. Lyndon, which was last week declared a nullity by the Supreme Court of Illinois, has attracted much attention in the legal circles of that State, and will doubtless hereafter be regarded as a precedent. Lyndon was a middle-aged man, employed as coachman by a Colonel HANCOCK, of Chicago. His position and duties brought him into frequent contact with the young daughter of his employer, a girl of fifteen, whom after much courting and persuasion he succeeded in secretly marrying. The ceremony had scarce been solemnized, when the child-wife repented of her duplicity to her parents, and, returning to her home immediately, confessed the marriage, and, desiring to be absolved from it, implored their assistance.

She never lived with LYNDON, and never saw him afterwards, and in due time brought an action to set aside the marriage. It was proven that she was a minor and therefore could not contract a marriage without her father's consent, and testimony was brought forward showing that LYNDON committed perjury in swearing that she was of age, for which reasons the plaintiff prayed that the marriage might be declared null and void. The Court, however, refused the petitioner's appeal, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court, which reversed the decision below, and decided that, under such circumstances, a marriage is a nullity. The *Inter Ocean*, in alluding to this decision, says that the case is unique, only one bearing any resemblance to it being found in the Texas report, and while it is universally held that a minor, though wholly incapable of making a contract for property may, nevertheless, enter into a marriage contract, from which he or she will not be relieved from the courts, and that where such marriages are solemnized the contract is not void, but the person performing the ceremony is held responsible and made to suffer for the violation of the law.

In view of these precedents, the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois appears to us most just and right, and in perfect accordance with the enlightenment of the age. If a woman is debarred by law from making any business contract whatever, how much more ought he or she to be debarred by the same law, from making a contract for a life union, upon which happiness or misery must depend, and it is therefore most gratifying to record a decision calculated to limit the number of clandestine marriages.

As one evil brings forth another, the divorce records of large cities prove, while the divorce rings formed for pecuniary gain demonstrate, that their support is mainly derived from ill-advised unions like the above, which courts justly refuse to sunder, those formed from mercenary motives, and others where the caprice of the destroying passions has annihilated marital sanctity. Leading journals have labored earnestly to expose the frauds of these divorce rings, and not wholly without success, nevertheless, such a ring is still in existence in New York, and has its connections in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities. Usually the lawyers who advertise, "divorces without publicity," are men of no character with their professional brethren, who knowingly avail themselves of the services of "professional witnesses," who are quite willing to swear falsely, and will do so for trifling pecuniary compensation. The cases are thus made up by these lawyers, and as the case is taken to prevent a *bona fide* defense, by the absence of the defendant, the fraud is not apparent. A fraudulent divorce was recently prevented in Brooklyn by the action of the referee, who knowing the disreputable character of the husband could not render a decision unless the wife was before him, although a pretended mutual divorce was sought, the case on both sides being conducted by counsel. The wife's counsel pretended great astonishment because the referee demanded her presence in court, and plead the illness of his client, and her great repugnance to being personally present as excuses for her absence, nevertheless the referee was inexorable, and when the wife was asked "whether she knew that she had accused her husband of certain allegations set forth in a bill to which her name was affixed," expressed the greatest astonishment, saying that she now read it for the first time, and that she remembered affixing her signature to a paper, which she had not read, having been told by her husband that it regarded the sale of certain real estate. The divorce was of course reported on adversely. Nevertheless, in nine cases out of ten, similar proceedings would have resulted successfully. The lawyers who are engaged exclusively in this business are pariahs, who from malpractice in other localities, have been debarred from the exercise and immunities of their profession; often, too, they began life fairly, but lost character and reputation through dissipation, political failure, or naturally evil tendencies. Many of them before entering upon their detestable avocation, had scarce opened a law book, but graduated from the trade of a private detective. They frequently buy the use of the names of practising lawyers and sometimes employ the lawyers themselves to go through the court forms and give an air of respectability to a particular case. In their advertisements they announce that "success is guaranteed," that "no fee is required until the decree of divorce is obtained," and that the decree shall be good in every State." The offices of these men are principally located on Nassau, Wall and Pine streets, New York, and when a divorce is required in a Western State, the divorce lawyer sends to some quiet, rural neighborhood, and secures the lease of a room in his client's name, thereby securing "residence." The case is then transferred to some lawyer in that State who is a member of the ring, and who is compelled to share the fees received for his work. With the full knowledge of these facts Mr. HALPINE recently introduced a most opportune bill in the New York Legislature, to fine not less than $50 nor more than $100, and to imprison not less than thirty days nor more than six months, persons advertising for divorce business, and to mete out some similar punishment to proprietors of newspapers who publish such advertisements. Should this bill become a law, reform in fraudulent divorces must eventually be the result.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC OF GREAT BRITAIN.

According to commercial statistics, the production of Opium and its traffic are constantly on the increase, and the British Government manifests great uneasiness, and some alarm, in the loss of her revenues, because notwithstanding this increase, China, the greatest opium mart of the world, is annually becoming more independent of the foreign importation of this stupifying drug, and instead of relying as heretofore mainly upon British India for it, is cultivating almost enough for home consumption, and promises in the future, to export it extensively. The Opium of Hindostan is considered inferior to that of Turkey and Persia, and sold much cheaper, although good pharmacologists now think that its inferiority is more imaginary than real. The British East Indian provinces of Bahar and Benares, the latter of which is now suffering from famine, are almost exclusively devoted to the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium. Being among the most densely populated regions of the globe, labor is exceedingly cheap, and as the land is highly adaptable to poppy culture, it has furnished the chief industrial pursuit of the natives, and Great Britain has derived enormous revenues from its exportation. Indeed so great a source of profit has the opium trade proved, that without official reproof or popular indignation, British Ministers can still arise in the House of Commons and declare that "our East Indian finances are in a highly prosperous condition, because of a large opium crop, good management and Providence."

That opium is indeed the chief product of British India, and the one which adds most extensively to the revenues of the home government, there is no denying, and through it England holds the key to the coffers of her great Oriental dependency. One of the most potent political wrongs recorded in the annals of modern history is, that this enlightened nation provoked two long and sanguinary wars with China for no purpose whatever, but to force upon her semi-civilized enemy, this pernicious mind and body destroying traffic, is inaugurating thereby a national debauchery infinitely worse than death, for the sake of pecuniary gain. Chinese travelers write that the terrible curse which opium has proved to the Celestials cannot be imagined by those who have never witnessed its fearful effects in the opium dens of Hong Kong, Pekin, Shangai and other cities of China. Thousands annually die miserable deaths from its intemperate use, and five years is the extreme limit of life accorded to those who become complete slaves to its fascinations. The whole Chinese nation is more or less addicted to indulgence in this drug, which threatens eventual national debauchery and stupification. Until quite recently China has made no extensive efforts in the cultivation of poppies and the manufacture of opium. Small patches of land were devoted to it, however, which gradually demonstrated that opium could be produced in China of as good a quality as that of India, and now, as if in retaliation for the wrong which Great Britain imposed upon China for creating the taste for this drug until its want has become a necessity of the Chinaman's nature, he has devoted his thoughts and labors to its production until he can grow it cheaper than he can import it from India, with the 200 per cent. rate of duty upon it which the British Government demand and enforce. Therefore the £8,000,000 revenue annually derived from this commercial source by England, will soon cease, as is evident from a statistical table by Mr. MALLET, Secretary of the British Legation at Pekin.

☞ The times are hard, money is scarce, and the poor are suffering, but nevertheless six entirely new dresses, worn by an actress in a single play, in New York, the other night, were imported from Paris at a cost of $10,000, exclusive of diamonds and other accessories.

☞ T. A. BUPPE, a big brewer of Newark, N. J., has resolved to quit making lager beer, because he thinks it wrong. It is well enough to state, though, that he has accumulated $750,000. We have not heard of his giving up that money.

☞ Isn't it about time that Toledo did something in the matter of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Road? And while we are about it wouldn't it pay to do something to forward the Columbus project? We are growing and shall continue to grow, but we need both of these roads.

☞ General MCCLELLAN is writing a series of articles on army organizations throughout the world. It is a pity he didn't commence earlier in life.

Remark of his Honor to somebody that applauded in a Griffin (Georgia) Court: "Now, dry up! I will let you know that this isn't a camp meeting." The offender immediately became as dry as a bone.

DEPOPULATION OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Some weeks since we alluded to the stringent laws, recently enacted against Emigration Agents by the German Government, and its absolute prohibition of their presence in the Empire, demonstrating an apparent fear on the part of the authorities of the eventual depopulation of Germany of the laboring, producing element upon whose enterprise and energy national prosperity depends. Although previous statistics led to the belief that the emigration of this valuable social element had been great, we were not prepared to realize its magnitude until we perused a review of the German Emigration report of the year 1872, and since there has been an increase rather than a decrease the following year, we do not wonder at the alarm of the German statesman, politician and philosopher at the dismal prospect which in a few years must find his native land depopulated of its entire agricultural population, and its most enterprising artisans and manufacturing classes, leaving only the hereditary aristocracy and the indigent pauper class, neither of whom will work except to prey upon each other, while the cities and villages will be crowded with unskilled artisans too unenterprising to emigrate, and an unmarried soldiery, formed of the lower social orders, whose morals are destructive to the welfare of the community.

The total number of people who left Germany to seek new and permanent homes in the United States in 1872 was two hundred and fifteen thousand. Nine-tenths of those belonged to the strong, enterprising, producing classes, whose working power is a most valuable capital to any country, and is calculated to increase and develop its wealth and prosperity. Fully that proportion, too, were composed of families, and not the dissipated bachelor classes of cities and villages whose lives are in direct opposition to the laws of nature and society. It is this constantly augmenting exodus of families which occasions such serious alarm to the social and political economists and thinkers of Germany. Already the cities are overcrowded with unmarried workmen and soldiers, who neither care for nor desire to enter into family relations, greatly to the disadvantage of public morality, and German writers and philosophers are busy with emigration problems which they cannot as yet solve, and in their desire of penetrating the causes which produce these disastrous effects to their country, and in seeking to discover a remedy, they have as yet been unsuccessful.

None are so blind as they who will not see, and therefore the most absurd reasons are advanced by these writers for the increasing tide of German emigration, one of which is that the German mind is naturally philosophical and cosmopolitan, and can not content itself with so contracted a country as the Fatherland, and hence seeks a home in a more extensive country. While this may be partially true of the educated classes, it has not the least foundation in fact among the toiling masses, who are not fond of traveling, but who usually purchase lands immediately, settle thereon, generally to end their days upon them. The two powerful causes which influence German emigration to the United States, if understood in Germany, dare not be promulgated. The first is the powerful attractions which our great, rich, free and liberal country offers them, and the cordial invitations which individuals and families who have found happy homes here, extend to their relatives to come and do likewise, and the second is the forced military system of Germany, which compels every able bodied man to become a soldier and devote the best years of his life to the military profession, with the constant fear of a war in which he has no interest, which will increase his taxes, make the earning of a livelihood more difficult, retard the marriage of the young, and in every way estrange him from the land of his nativity. Among the minor causes is the difficulty of purchasing land and creating homes, and of amassing even a small competence by the most persevering and arduous toil. No wonder, then, that the laborer seeks a more congenial land, where he can erect the household altar and be certain of a reasonable pecuniary independence in old age, where his work will not be in vain, and where he will not always sow only that others may reap the harvest from his toil.

Operations of the Patent Office in 1873.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, for the year ending December 31, 1873, shows the following:

Number of applicants for patents during the year 1873	20,414
Number of patents issued, including reissues and designs	12,864
Number of applications for extension of patents	273
Number of patents extended	253
Number of caveats filed during the year	3,248
Number of patents expired during the year	4,482
Number of patents allowed but not issued for want of final fee	2,783
Number of applications for registering of trade marks	254
Number of trademarks registered	402

Of the patents granted, there were to—

Citizens of the United States	12,371
Subjects of Great Britain	341
Subjects of France	64
Subjects of other foreign governments	88
	12,864

STATEMENT OF THE PATENT FUND.

Amount to the credit of the patent fund, January 1, 1873	$ 794,111 42
Amount of receipts during the year 1873	703,191 77
Total	$1,497,303 19
From which deduct expenditures for the year	691,178 98
Balance January 1, 1874	$ 806,124 21

—*Scientific American.*

Humble Heroism.

An instance of courage and fidelity to duty occurred on the Boston & Albany Railroad, on Saturday, January 21st. A freight train, going west from Springfield, Mass., was compelled to stop on the track a few minutes for some purpose, near the State line, and William Burdick, a brakeman, was sent back to flag a train which was momentarily expected to come up rapidly in the rear. Burdick ran forward with his flag, but, unfortunately slipped and fell into a culvert and broke one of his legs. With remarkable pluck he managed to get out upon the track, and, crawling on his hands and knees a considerable distance, he succeeded in stopping the approaching train and preventing an accident. The brave fellow was conveyed to the nearest station, where his leg was set.

ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The Parliament, and How it is Elected.

From the New York Times.

The English Parliament, strictly speaking, consists of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons. The Upper House contains about 485 members, the Lower 685, of whom 493 represent England and Wales, 60 Scotland and 105 Ireland. Members of the House of Lords hold their seats by virtue either of hereditary right; creation of the Sovereign; office, as the case of the Bishops; election for life, as the Irish Peers; or election for the duration of Parliament, as the Scottish Peers. The Sovereign only can summon Parliament, which is done by writ issued out of Chancery not less than thirty-five days before the assembling. If a vacancy occur in the House of Commons while Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occur when Parliament is not sitting, the writ is issued by the Speaker. A dissolution of Parliament affects only the House of Commons and the Scottish representative Peers. It may occur by the will of the Sovereign, expressed either in person, or by Commissioners, or by proclamation. Writs are then issued by the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and Ireland, on command of the Sovereign, for a general election, but the Parliament thereby constituted may be dissolved at any time. The qualification requisite for a member of Parliament is that the candidate be a native British subject, and that he be 21 years of age. Naturalized subjects are not eligible except by special act of Parliament.

Formerly all writs returnable within a county were sent to the Sheriff of the county; now, when they relate to cities or boroughs, they are sent to the returning officers. By an act of William III. it was ordered that the summons should be 'delivered to the proper officer,' but no channel was pointed out for their delivery. Thus irregularities frequently occurred; but in 1813 it was provided that the messenger or pursuivant of the Great Seal, or his deputy, after receiving the writs, should forthwith carry them to the General Postoffice in London, and there deliver them to the Postmaster General or his deputy, receiving an acknowledgement thereof in writing. The Postmaster General, in his turn, is bound to dispatch the writs by the first post; the returning officers are required, upon receiving them, to give an acknowledgement, setting forth the day and hour of delivery; and this memorandum is transmitted to the General Postoffice in London, and filed there for reference. The London writs are delivered personally by the Messenger of the Great Seal. The parliamentary election act of 1872 requires that, in a county or district borough, notice should be given of the day of election within two days after the receipt of the writ; the election must be fixed for not later than the ninth day after the receipt of the writ, and if the seat be contested, the poll must be taken at an interval of not less than two nor more than six clear days after the day fixed for the election. In boroughs the returning officer must give notice of the election on the day the writ arrives, or the day afterward, and must fix it not later than the fourth day after receipt of the writ, the poll being taken not more than three clear days after the day appointed for the election.

During each of the reigns of George III. and William IV. there was one Parliament which lasted less than six months. That of 1820 was the longest. It lasted six years, one month, and nine days. The next was the Parliament of 1859, which lasted six years, one month, and six days.

Parliament has full power over all civil and military matters, and in altering or changing the Constitution. But the executive power vested in the crown is practically filled by a committee of Ministers, called the Cabinet, which is virtually appointed by and out of the two houses of Parliament, its existance being dependent on its possessing a majority of supporters in the House of Commons.

The Parliament just brought to an end is the eighth Parliament which has been assembled under the reign of her Majesty, and the tenth since the passing of the first reform bill. The Parliament which was sitting at the death of William IV. in June, 1837, came to an end in the following month by the demise of the crown, and the new Parliament elected in the August, which met in the November of that year, was dissolved in June, 1841, having lasted four years. Her Majesty's second Parliament elected in August, 1841, was dissolved in July, 1847, having lasted nearly six years. Her third Parliament, which met in the November of the same year, was dissolved in July, 1852, having lasted about four years and three quarters. The fourth Parliament of her Majesty met in November, 1852, and was dissolved in March, 1857, having lasted four years and a half. The fifth Parliament of her Majesty was the briefest in its duration, having met in April, 1857, and having been dissolved in the spring of 1859, after a life of little more than two years' duration. The next Parliament, which assembled in April, 1859, lasted six years, being dissolved early in 1865; and her Majesty's seventh Parliament lasted from the spring of 1865 to the autumn of 1868, about three years and a half.—The last, which will hereafter be known as Mr. Gladstone's Parliament, was elected in November and December, 1868, and hence has enjoyed an existence of a little over five years. Consequently it has lived longer than any of its predecessors, except only those of 1841-7 and 1859-65. As her majesty has now reigned for nearly thirty-seven years, it will be seen upon an easy calculation that the average duration of the Parliaments which have been assembled at Westminster under Queen Victoria, has been a little over four years and a half.

The Rothschilds.

[From the New York Times.]

There is a romance clustering round the name of Rothschild which makes the death of one of the family a matter of more than common interest.

Between forty and fifty years ago, there was an humble house on the Ghetto of Frankfort, whose windows were always seen on one particular night within the annual circle to wear a glitter of light, which, as it was cast from the old Jewish lamps, threw a ghastly glimmer on the decayed and dust eaten dwelling around it. On this night, the eve of the Jewish New Year, the five members of the house of Rothschild—the sons of Frankfort, Vienna, Paris, and Naples—came, no matter from what ends of the earth, to gather with filial devotion round a weird, withered old lady, who still clung to the old spot from which the family had started. The house, we believe, stands, but its stairs are silent. The mother is, of course, dead. The five sons have departed. The death of the last, Baron James, some few years since, excited great regret in Paris, where his Oriental splendor of living and sumptuousness of hospitality made him a feature of its life. In monetary genius, and in elevation of character and mind, he was the star of the house of Rothschild. Indeed, his courtly bearing and polished cultivation of mind made his relations with the leading sovereigns of Europe wear more the character of a diplomatist than of a financier.

The elder branch has fallen. And now death has begun to knock at the door of the younger branches. Some years since, prior to his father's death, the eldest son of Baron James, who will be remembered in social circles as a visitor for some time in New York about fifteen years ago, died, having merely passed into manhood. And the other day we published the news of the death of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, a member of the house of the London Rothschilds.

Meyer was the second son of Nathan, the founder of the London house, a man of remarkable craft, energy and intensity of purpose. During Napoleon's blockade, while carrying on business at Manchester, he amassed an enormous fortune through smuggled trade. He knew of the victory of Waterloo some hours before it reached the British Government. What gold may not have arisen at the touch of this enchanted wand! There were no wires in those days to carry a breathing from Brussels to Exchange. The energetic enterprise of Nathan in this instance created the greatness of the London house, as did John Walters create that of the London *Times*.

There is no question that, with the death of Baron James, the genius of the house of Rothschild has departed. Constant intermarriage with cousins, and the absence of that intellectual vigor, which the infusion of fresh, new blood imparts, has its effects on men as on animals, and the younger members of the family are far inferior to the elder. They are prudent—a rose colored phrase for men—and, like old Isaac of York, can higgle for a price; but the money genius, the insight into the financial future, and the coolness to back that insight which belonged to the elder, is nowhere to be found in the younger members of the house; and the same spirit permeates their representatives in New York, New Orleans, San Francisco and all over the European continent. In 1847, the period of the Irish famine, though the corn bills of both countries passed through their hands, giving them ample opportunity for preparation, they were unable to breast the financial storm, but flew before it, selling all their securities and causing the great fall in consols of that year.

Their transactions, too, are of an inferior character. Except with Austria, they are not, as in the days of old Nathan and his sons, the props of thrones. Most of the great government transactions of this country, which offer the vastest field for the future, have been conducted, of late years, through the house of Baring Brothers, of London, and Corcoran & Riggs, of Washington.

Meyer Rothschild, just dead, always contented himself with holding a second position to his brother Lionel, both in business and society, and never came to the foreground. He generally confined himself to the office of the firm, in New Court, and governed from the desk. He resided with his brother in Piccadilly, close to Apsley House, the town palace of "the Duke," where their ordinary life, like those of all wealthy Jews, was surrounded with every appliance of luxury, and where they entertained always with a graceful, often with a splendid hospitality. The turf and field are their favorite pastime. Their stable, which has been the special care of Meyer Rothschild, is at Leatherhead—John Scott's—where now for upward of twenty years they have cultivated what Disraeli describes as "England's noblest pastime." Lionel Rothschild has been rewarded by that "blue ribbon of the turf" for which Lord George Bentinck, at moments in his brief but excited political life, longed for beyond the highest reward which politics could bestow. Lionel might have won it even far earlier with Orestes, in 1853, had not a foul grain or two been introduced into the horse's oats the night before the race. His hunting box had been at Mentmore, some 40 miles from London, on the Northwestern rail, where are kept up a splendid stud and a noble pack—these also having been entirely under the mastership of Meyer Rothschild.

Both Lionel and Meyer were in Parliament. They never, however, took an active interest in politics. They entered the political arena to assist in crowning the temple of freedom by the emancipation of their race, and wiping away the last persecuting spot from the statute book of England. They are now both removed from the scene, Lionel having lost his election in London. Mr. Disraeli, whom they look to naturally with pride, and for whom they entertain a very warm friendship, was frequently, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the habit of consulting them on questions of finance. But they belonged to the silent benches.

The Jews were once regarded as a race who lived exclusively among themselves, and the terror of Shylock, when he heard that his child had run off with a young Venetian Christian, was regarded as a true picture of their thought. But all this has passed away. The beautiful saying of the Hebrew woman who, when the prophet, to whom she had been often kind and hospitable on his way to Jerusalem, said: "What is to be done for thee? Wouldst thou be spoken for to the King or the Captain of the host?" answered, "I dwell among my own people," is forgotten. The sister of Lionel and Meyer Rothschild was married to Hon. Henry Fuzroy, of the ducal house of Grafton, and a child of Sir Anthony was recently wedded to a member of another noble house. Jews sit on the Bench, and in every profession in England they may be found in the first places. And we should not wonder if, under the rule of the incoming first Minister Disraeli, in the elevation of Lionel Rothschild to the peerage, the coronet symbolically will take the place of the yellow cap of the Ghetto.

A Smuggler's Red Quilt.

All sorts of devices are known to be resorted to by the enterprising persons who buy dry-goods in Canada and smuggle them over Uncle Sam's tariff wall, but it sometimes happens that their ingenuity is sadly thrown away. An incident recently transpired at Suspension Bridge which illustrates one phase of the smuggling business. There was a sale of confiscated goods by the Collector at that port some time ago, and a gentleman of our acquaintance, for the fun of the thing, made a bid for the possession of an ordinary-looking bed-quilt or comforter. He got it for fifty cents and took the second-hand thing home, where its arrival excited no great enthusiasm. After being contemptuously kicked about the house for some time, the quilt was finally assigned to a servant's bed. By and by a rent occurred in the calico integument, and the servant girl one day chanced to note a corner of superior looking stuff emerging from the aperture. An examination was made, and some ten yards followed the old quilt's direction. Five yards of rich pink silk, nine yards heavy black ditto, a quantity of velvet ribbon and numerous silk trimmings were carefully extracted from its capacious interior, greatly to the comfort of the comforter's owners. Since the affair transpired, there has been an active demand at the Collector's sales for bed-quilts, but the importation does not seem to be kept up.

A love-smitten gentleman, after conversing awhile with a lady on the subject of matrimony, concluded at last with the empathic question, "Will you have me?" "I am very sorry to disappoint you," replied the lady, "and hope my refusal will not give you pain; but I must answer 'No.'" "Well, well, that will do," said her philosophical lover; "and now suppose we change the subject."

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

F. S., Cain Hill, Ill.—We would not undertake to advise any young man as to whether he had better be a civil engineer or not. We cannot know whether he is adapted for the profession, or whether he is not much better adapted for something else. You say you are a farmer's son and have your own way to make in the world. Is there any reason why you should not stick to farming? Have you an idea that life is easier elsewhere than on a farm, or that something else is more gentlemanly? If you have, let us say to you that you are making a very, very great mistake. There is more room for good, educated, systematic farmers than for professional or business men.—The salary of the U. S. Minister to Spain is $12,000.—Davies' Geometry is a standard work.

J. G. A. D., Owatonna, (no State.)—The book you refer to has no designs in it of houses or barns.

THOMAS CRAVER, SEN., Milroy, Knox Co., Ill.—Will some of our subscribers give Mr. C. "a cure for the black leg in calves?" He says: "When we first see that they are ailing they are lame, and do not live but a few hours. We examined them and found the blood settled, and sometimes clotted, between the skin and flesh of the lame part." Some of our readers will have had experience in this matter.

J. A. S., Winnebago Valley, Minn.—In answer to your question: "Can a man take a homestead while owning land otherwheres in the United States?" we quote from Section 13 of the Act:—"Before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, he or she shall make oath before the receiver or register of the land district in which the land is situated, that he or she has never had the benefit of any right of preemption under this act; and that he or she is not the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States." We do not know of any land warrants which are for sale.

N. F. B., Lemont, Ill.—asks, "Does your offer for Books permit the paper to be sent to one address and the book to another?" Yes. You say you have not received the December NATIONAL MONTHLY, but if you look on the inside cover of the *January* number you will find a full explanation. The January No. is No. 1 of the new volume.

I. B., Belle Flower, Ill.—Would like to know what iron ore is worth that is one third iron, and also what if one-half iron. Can any of our readers tell him?

FRANK CASSEL, Fairfield, Iowa.—To make Blacs Ink, take 1 gal. water; 1 lb. best bruised nut-galls, and 2 ½ ozs. each green copperas and gum Arabic. Boil the bruised nut-galls in 3 qts. of water for 3 hours, adding boiling water from time to time, to make up for evaporation. When settled, strain, and press out the clean liquid. Dissolve the gum and copperas each by itself in ½ pt. of the water and add to the gall liquid—in a bottle, and cork for use. If it is short of a full gallon make it up with hot water Red Ink is commonly prepared by boiling Brazil wood, 2 ozs. in 32 ozs. of water, to which add, after the decoction has been strained, ½ oz of chloride of tin and 1 dr. of powdered gum Arabic; then evaporate to 16 fluid ounces. Copying Ink: Mix 30 grs. of ex. of logwood, 7 grs. of crystal soda; ½ oz. of water. Boil till dissolved; then, while stirring well, add 30 grs. of glycerine; 1 gr. of chromate of potash, previously dissolved and 4 grs. of powdered gum Arabic.

JOHN JOHNSON, Utica, Ill.—We find the following is well recommended as Ink for Shoe Makers: Take 1 qt Alcohol; tinct. of Iron, 7 ozs.; pulverized nut-galls, 2 ozs.; ex. of log wood, 3 ozs.; ink powder, 1 paper. Mix all together and shake 2 or 3 times daily for a week or ten days.

MRS. S. A. K., Exira, Iowa.—Thanks for your pleasant words. We hope we will continue to deserve your praise, "that the BLADE is the best family paper in the world." Your question has been answered by mail.

"LOU LORMER," Dover, Ills.—We do not remember ever seeing the story, if we can find it we will return to you, but fear it is missing.

H. M., West Mitchell, Iowa.—If you have read these columns you must have seen it stated several times that the information referred to was published in the BLADE. We are out of the paper now and cannot send it.

AUSTIN ALLEN, Lansing, M.—We have seen the following recommended as an excellent receipt for making a glossy shirt front: "Take a piece of white wax the size of a small hickory nut, and shave it finely, and put it into the dish with the starch for an ordinary washing containing ½ doz. shirts and a doz. collars, and pour soft, boiling water upon it. It will dissolve about as readily as the starch and gives the desired polish."

H. M. YOUN, Bear Gap, Pa.—says, in a private note to the publishers of the BLADE, "I received the books that you sent me and I think 'The Wonders of the World' is a grand work. Please accept my thanks." We like to receive such unsolicited commendations.

W. C., Lake Harbor, M.—"Will we send the BLADE and the PRAIRIE FARMER for the year 1874 for $3 as before?" Yes. To answer your other question would take up too much room. If it is a matter of importance to you, let us know, and we will send the information by mail.

A SUBSCRIBER, N. Y.—asks, 1st. Can women enter homesteads and pre-empt land the same as men? 2. Can a person after pre empting one quarter section and obtaining title go on and pre-empt another? 3. Are there any public lands in South Eastern Kansas? 4. What is the name of the leading Republican paper in Kansas? Answers. 1. Yes. 2. They can avail themselves of the pre-emption laws but once, but after perfecting pre-emption title they can then enter land under the homestead law. 3. We think there are. Write to some of the BLADE correspondents and enquire. 4. *The Times*, Leavenworth, Kan. (Your other questions hereafter.)

W. W. E., St. George, Kan.—We are sure we have already answered your question, but will do so again. If the woman had but one son and he was killed she would have a pension, of course. If, having more sons than one, they had all died or been killed she would be entitled to a pension; but having two sons, one dying and one escaping unharmed, it is supposed the son left her will support her and consequently the Government does not grant her a pension.

L. R. N.—We do not now remember ever seeing Arthur's works in paper cover. Address a line to T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia, Penn. For Pollard's "History of the Rebellion," and "Life of Jefferson Davis," address "The American News Co.," New York.

K. BARBYTE, Sarta, Wis., writes us a pleasant letter about the books we sent. Thanks.

AMOS, (No State).—You want to be a reporter or an editor, do you? And you would like to know which is the best way to go about it? If you understood Latin we could give you a quotation that would express our mind exactly. It would mean that editors and reporters are born not made. Your determination to be a printer is a good one, and after you have had some experience at that you will make all the better editor. It is not "an easy matter to get a place as a reporter;" there are too many applicants for every vacancy, but a man who is a practical printer stands a better chance than one who is not. Stick to your resolution to get a good education, but remember it is not the number of books you read, but the amount of matter you *study* that will educate you.

J. W., Shady Dell, Wis., asks: 1. What will be the cost of the BLADE, LOCKE'S MONTHLY and the book "Wonders of the World?" 2. Can I send the money and get the book now and have the papers commence when I choose? 3. What do you think of ——— for the teeth? 4. Is the medical institute ———, (name enclosed) a reliable one? 5. Where can I purchase a Mormon Bible? 6. Where can I purchase Volney's "Ruins of Empires," and what would it cost? 7. Does the Government build the Postoffices in such cities as Boston and New York, or do the cities build them? Ans: 1. $4. 2. Yes. 3. We think it is good. 4. We do not know. 5. Send $2.25 to *Deseret News*, Salt Lake City, Utah Ter. 6. Send $1.25 to Harper & Brothers, New York City. 7. The Government builds and owns them.

A SUBSCRIBER (A. E.) Susquehanna Depot-Penn.—Says he has read the letters published in the BLADE about the Western States and asks us what amount of faith he can place in them. His experience, he says, has been a hard one. Three years ago a Southern land company, in their advertisements and pamphlets, presented such strong inducements that he was led to invest. When he arrived at the place he found it all a swindle. He stayed there a year; he and his family all the time suffering from chills and fever; and then he threw up the land and came north. He wants a farm, and he has a large family of boys, and asks: "Is Nebraska what it is represented to be, and if it is, perhaps you will tell me where and how to apply for a homestead?" A. E. is one of the men we are anxious to help. The articles that have appeared in the BLADE have been written by settlers, not by speculators, and they are deserving of confidence. A. E. cannot do a better thing than to correspond with these parties: they are warm hearted men who will be glad to help him. Of course, each correspondent writes as bright an account of his own county as he can, but that is natural. We think Nebraska a noble State. We do not say that it is any better than some of the other Western States, but when we went through it last July it looked like an Eden. Every State has its own peculiar advantages and disadvantages and we would not attempt to say which State, county or section is the best. A. E. has our best wishes and if we can help him, we hope he will feel free write to us.

A. W. H. Hiawatha, Kansas.—Your questions have been answered by mail.

M. C. N., Ogle County, Ill.—Wants us to send him all the points bearing on the affirmative of some question he is going to debate, but he must excuse us; we can't carry on his debate for him. We suppose some one will want us to write a sermon for them next.

J. M. MACKEY, P. M. Pomona, Kansas.—Says he is very much pleased with his Snakespeare, we sent him. Glad to hear it. We have questions about your country from men who are looking for western homes, and we think you could write an interesting letter if you tried.

LEVI R. T., West Florence, O.—We do not now remember anything about the book, and have no copy to refer to.

Mrs. E. M., Emmett, Ohio.—The "——— Life Insurance Co.," is perfectly reliable, so far as our information goes. Your other question has been answered by mail.

A TIFFIN PATRON, Tiffin, O.—Address "Lloyd Map Publishing Co.," New York City, for catalogue.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—We prefer to have questions or communications intended for this department written on an entirely seperate sheet from letters for the business department. In all cases give name and address, so that we can, if we think proper, answer by mail. If it is desired that the name shall not appear, write any other name you please, but give your own name in addition. Do not sign "Subscriber," "Reader," &c., perhaps a dozen more may come with the same signature in the same mail. Our aim is to benefit our readers, to answer questions that may perplex them and that they cannot look up in their own towns. We will not allow our time to be taken up with profitless discussions, nor in answering questions that can be of no value to any one when they are answered; our aim is to *help*, and no one who is in trouble will be turned away.

REV. J. J. SMITH, Emmettsburg, Palo Alto Co., Iowa, would feel obliged to any of our readers who can tell him the names of the owners of the ship "Morning Star," which was blown up in Lake Erie about Sept. 1865. If any of our readers can assist him we trust they will do so.

T. N. R., W. T.—Mr. Spurgeon may be a trustee of a college, but he does not fill any Professor's chair.

SCHOOL BOY, Toledo.—If, from all that has appeared, you do not understand the "Virginius" affair, we fear we could not make it plain to you in these columns, without doing injustice to our other inquirers. If a vessel is rightfully carrying the flag of a nation, that nation is bound to protect the vessel in its lawful business.

G. WATSON, Mich.—We believe the Northern Pacific R. R., has not paid January interest, but are not positive. Drop a line, enclosing stamp to Henry Clews & Co., New York City.

G. W. MCK., Atlanticville, N. J.—The proposed amendment is to have an article inserted in the Constitution of the U. S., acknowledging our dependence upon God. There is no new manner of telegraphing that we are aware of; if we except the plan employed in receiving ocean cable dispatches. The Spanish "Cortes" answers to our Congress. "Ultramontanism" means "extremism." It is now more particularly used in respect to religious matters; and *ultramontane doctrines*, when spoken of north of the Alps, denote the extreme view of the Pope's rights and supremacy.

MRS. M. H. W., Westville, Ind.—We do not remember about your Mss. If we should come across it we will return it, but fear it is not in our possession, as we lost a great many papers when moving.

P. L. PHILLIPS, Virginia, O., has our thanks for an article on cucumber tree, but the main facts have already been published in the BLADE.

M. L. M., Richboro, P. O., Penn.—A good work on Bees is Quinby's "Mysteries of Bee Keeping," price $1.75.

B. M. D., BURNS.—In some States a girl is legally of age when she is eighteen years old, but boys are not "of age" until they are twenty one. In a debating society the Affirmative side has the closing address. We think Hildebrand is alive. Our correspondent would like the exact address in St. Louis of N. S. Dennis.

G. L. J., Florence, Ohio.—*Farm Journal* has been sent you. The Kansas letter was in the BLADE and we suppose you saw it.

A CONSTANT READER, Clayton, Mich.—If a man dies having made no will, leaving a widow but no children, the widow can claim one-third of his personal property and a life estate in one-third of his realty. The balance of his property would go to his father, mother, brothers or sisters as the case might be.

CONSTANT READER, La Harpe.—We think we could get up a better name than "Constant Reader," "Subscriber," "Reader of the BLADE," etc., were we to try. The noise heard in telegraph offices is caused by the operator in sending off or receiving messages. We know nothing about the party's business. Apply to the General Superintendent of the road.

D. MARSHALL, Forest Port, N. Y.—Address "Chase Publishing Co.," Toledo, Ohio.

POETRY.—Some one asks us about how she will write poetry, but she is ashamed of her name and the name of her town, so she gives neither. Certainly a very queer way of writing letters.

"JOSEPHUS."—"Josephus" is in one volume. We will send it and the NATIONAL MONTHLY for $3.50.

R. MILLER, Coalfield, Kan.—We will bear you in mind, and if we can help you at any time, we will do so.

J. H., Cordova, Miss.—We do not pay for local letters. Our correspondents are mostly men who have the interest of their place at heart and who remember how much they would like to have seen just such letters when they were thinking of going West.

J. W., Dalham, Maine.—The information was in the shape of a letter, and has been published in the BLADE.

WM. CALLIHAN, Worthington, O., says he has sent us a catalogue of the Ohio Normal School, but we have seen nothing of it.—Our answer to C. E. F. was well considered. We were talking of Iowa, not Ohio.

AB., Boyer's Mill, Mo.—The farmer can sell tobacco *raised by himself to anyone*, and he does not require a license, but if he buys his neighbor's tobacco then he is classed as a dealer and must take out a license before he can sell it.

S. L. G., Ind.—At whetever it is worth.

H. F. S., Carleton, Neb.—Thanks.—We cannot furnish back numbers of the BLADE.

W. H. WESTON, Cherry Vale, Kansas, would like to have the address of Dr. John C. Cullen formerly a Surgeon in the 15th Indiana M't'd Inft'y Vols. He requires his aid in order to get a pension. If any of our readers can help Mr. Weston we hope they will do so.

MRS H. N. R., Morrow Co., Ohio, writes us about a story she proposes to send us and wants and answer by mail, but does not enclose a stamp. When we ask people to write us by mail we always enclose a stamp. We decide upon Mrs. when we see it and cannot write about articles people propose sending us.

"YOUNG STUDENT," Toledo, O.—Your questions about "Volcano," and the proper side on which a gentleman should walk when on the street with a lady have been answered. In the sentence "a serried host," "serried" is a descriptive adjective. Most of the chalk we use is imported from England and France.

T. B. J., Yellow Springs, Ohio.—We have no clubbing arrangements with any papers in the line you speak of. India Ink when well pricked into the skin can never be removed. It is a foolish and barbarous practice.

B. O. B., Cherry Hill, (no State.)—Would like the names of some farmers in Ohio who wants a man to work for them. He says he has no money to spend in traveling.

NEW-WAY.—We do not like to say a word against the concern, and yet cannot help advising you to be cautious.

PAWNEE, Brooklyn, Iowa.—Why not address "Land Agent of, A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kan," and inquire about the land in Pawnee county? He, of course, will know all about it.

S. M., Mattoon, Ill.—The population of the cities you inquire far, as given in the census for 1870, is as follows: Columbus, Ohio, 31,274; Indianapolis, Ind., 48,244; Cincinnati, O., 216,239; Chicago, Ill., 298,977.

OREGON asks us some questions about Oregon; its health, fertility, &c. Will not some of our readers there give us a sketch of the resources and health of that State? It would be of interest to many who are inquiring about Western homes.

C. C. E., Nokomis, Ill.—Your's is one of the cases that we always would like to help if we could. You say you are a gilder, work for your board, have your evenings for yourself, and would like to have us put you in the way of earning something evenings. We would much rather say to you to improve your evenings in gaining an education. Perhaps you are to poor to buy books? If so, do not let it discourage you. There are good men in every place who will help you. Talk to your minister, improve his counsel, keep from evil companions and try and master the common branches of education, and you will never regret it. Determine to "know something" and you will succeed.

READER OF BLADE.—Jno A. Logan, of Ill., is a U. S Senator. He opposed the repeal of the "Salary Grab" bill. Alex. Stephens, of Georgia, is no connection of the late Thad Stevens of Pa. We do not know where Mrs. Lincoln is at present residing.

NEW SUBSCRIBER.—We cannot supply back numbers of the BLADE. The figures on your wrapper, "Edited," shows when your subscription expires; i. e., Dec. 20, 1874.

H. A. M., College Springs, Iowa.—How does H. A. M. know that "nine-tenths of our readers do not understand the Latin quotations often occurring in our paper?" We venture to say that H. A. M has made a statement that is not at all easy to prove, and we venture further to say that but a very few of our readers have any trouble with such questions, as they are translated in common spelling books, and taught at the common schools.

W. BURDGE, Sandwich, Ill.—Would like to know if there is any Government land near Little Rock, Ark., that has not been taken. Will some of our readers please let us know, or write to Mr. Burdge? He wants to move out that way.

S. C. A., Ash Grove, Ind.—There is something about this correspondent's letter that we do not understand. The name signed to it is a man's, but the handwriting is that of a woman; yet the subject is one we would hardly expect a man would ask a woman to write about. We will assume, however, that the letter is true and answer accordingly. The letter says "A young man having a wife and two children was obliged to leave home. After his departure the wife became infatuated with a man in the place and visited him at his place of business daily. When the husband returned he found his wife's name on every one's tongue, and his children neglected and ill. The wife continued her visits to her paramour and the children died. Now, was she not guilty of their death, or was she in the in the sight of God guiltless? Is a man justified in living with a wife after she has confessed herself to have been guilty of repeatedly breaking the marriage vow? Has she not forfeited her claim to the name of wife? And would it not be adultery for her husband to live with her, even though he knows she has reformed?" We are not judges—let us keep this in mind—nor are we able to say how God considers her case. With all desire to take the side of what is right we are glad to think that God knows her temptation and her weak nature, and will not judge her as man would judge. To your other questions we say, if her husband knows she has reformed and still loves her, why should he not take her into his heart again? She has not forfeited her claim on our charity and mercy, and in place of these questionings we beseech our correspondent to go to her and thank God that she has been saved, and be a friend and a help to her, and by thus doing perhaps God will smile on his life as well as on that of the woman who has determined to "sin no more."

The Indians.

The following was received by Gen. Ord on the 16th, from Fort Laramie, by a messenger who had just returned from the Agency:

Dr. Saville, agent, writes that the Northern Indians have all gone to Tongue River, and that they alone have committed the recent depredations, and that the Ogallallas have faithfully guarded the Agency since F. Appleton was killed, and that they will prevent the Northern Indians from coming to this Agency or passing through this country. He also says the Indians who shot Appleton were killed by the Brules, who also recaptured the mules stolen by the Minneconjous from Charles Greeves.

Agent Howard writes through Saville that Spotted Tail has a guard over his Agency. The party who killed Lieutenant Robinson and his Corporal consisted of Minneconjous, Unappapas, and Sans arcos.

Seven Indians were seen a few miles from Camp Stambaugh on the 16th, which is thought to indicate that Dr. Saville's judgment is correct.

Two Lances and his band are supposed to be south of the Platte. Nothing heard of them.

Captain Mills' command, who started after the Indians, reported to be near Big Springs, Nebraska, have not been heard of.

Lieutenant Robinson's wife and his remains left Cheyenne on the 16th, bound East.

The report telegraphed about the Indians having attacked the settlers at Red Willow, Neb., proves to be untrue. Gen. Ord received a telegram on the 17th from Fort McPherson, which says the mail carrier had just arrived from Red Willow. There is no alarm there and no attack had been made. Before receiving this a company of cavalry had been ordered out to scout in that direction. A courier has been sent to recall them.

News from the vicinity of Ft. Laramee is meagre, and indicates that hostilities in the vicinities of Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's agencies, are imminent.

Mr. Connelly, in charge of the agency's supply trains, was killed on the 13th. The train was saved. The attack was made near the Platte River. Frontiersmen continue to come in with their families, feeling unsafe. Private advices from Red Willow say that no Indians have been seen, and there is no alarm whatever. Week before last a band of Indians robbed a camp beyond the head of Frenchman's Creek. The hunters followed them up, and captured a part of the stolen property.

A Cheyenne Indian who came into Fort Fetterman on the 17th from the agency reports the killing of a son of Roman Nose on the South Platte, near the mouth of Lodge Pole Creek. This is supposed to be the Indian whom the trapper Kirk shot.

A "Bear" Operation on the Stock Board.

A great fraud was perpetrated on the New York Stock Exchange on the 17th, the greatest in the history of the institution. After the second call an individual handed to one of the pages of the Board, a letter addressed to Moses H. Wheelock, Vice President, which the page delivered to the gentleman named, and he read the same to the Board, which was as follows:

"WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, }
"NEW YORK, FEB. 17, 1874. }

"MOSES H. WHEELOCK, Esq., Vice President of the New York Stock Exchange:

"As required by the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, you are hereby informed that the Directors of this Company, after mature deliberation, and acting as they believe in accordance with the ultimate best wishes of the Company, have decided to increase the capital stock of this company from $41,078,410 to $50,000,000. The proceeds of the sale of additional stock, together with the proceeds of the sale of $7,356,235 of stock lately in the possession of the company, will be expended in repairs and improvements of the present lines and the extension of the lines of the company to nearly all postoffices in the United States, and for the establishment of a line to California and Mexico. The Directors beg to state that while the establishment of new lines may delay for a little the expected dividends to stockholders, they express a confident hope that by thus taking possession of the whole field, and effectually thwarting the establishment of a rival company, the ultimate value of stock will be in no way diminished, and that reasonable dividends can be paid at no distant day.

Yours, truly,
WM. ORTON, President.

Hardly had the reading of this letter been finished, when one of the pages of the Board was handed another letter, addressed to the Vice President, which was read by that gentleman, as follows:

"TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILWAY, }
"NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 1874. }

"To the Vice President of New York Stock Exchange:

"In accordance with the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, you are hereby notified that at the expiration of thirty days this Company will issue 100,000 shares of additional capital stock, increasing the common stock of the Company from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000. The proceeds of such additional shares will be used for the purpose of purchasing new rolling stock and engines, and for repairs of the present rolling stock; for constructing new bridges; for building an additional double track; for the purchase of steel rails; for obtaining additional terminal facilities, and for other similar purposes of the Company. Very respectfully,

"J. D. COX."

The reading of these letters caused great excitement on Exchange, and immediately there was a general stampede to sell stocks, especially Western Union and Wabash. Amid the general confusion, some members of the Board had the good sense to examine the letters, and being familiar with the signatures of Messrs. Orton and Cox, pronounced the same forgeries. The officers of the Exchange immediately sent letters to the offices of the Western Union Telegraph and Wabash Railway. The Wabash letter was returned, with the following note at the foot:

"The above is not genuine. Mr. Cox is in Toledo. There has been no meeting, neither is this Mr. Cox's signature,
"R. W. BRIGGS, Transfer Clerk."

And Mr. Orton sent the following reply on behalf of his Company:

NEW YORK, Feb. 17th.

"H. G. Chapman, Esq., President New York Stock Exchange:

"I have just learned that an announcement has been made in the Stock Exchange that the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company had recently voted to increase the capital stock to $50,000,000. This announcement has no foundation in fact. No meeting of the Directors has been held for several months, nor has the matter of the increase of the capital stock of the Company been a subject of consideration at any meeting of the Executive Committee.

"WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't."

Detectives are already on the track of the perpetrators of these forgeries. It is expected that a handsome reward will be offered for the detection of the forgers.

The Vice-President was blamed by some of the members for reading the letters without first consulting the President of the Exchange, and it is stated that this matter is under discussion in the Governing Committee. Every effort will be made to ferret out this audacious swindle on the Stock Exchange.

The Commercial says the most suspicious feature of the nefarious transaction is Mr. Wheelock assuming to act as Vice President, and reading the forged communications from the Western Union and Wabash offices, when he is nothing more than Chairman of the Floor Committee. Wheelock is an old member of the Stock Exchange, and has sustained a respectable character up to this time. It behooves the Board to inquire into his dealings in those stocks now and recently, as well as to find out who have been late buyers and sellers for themselves and for other parties.

The sales of Western Union stock, after the forged letters were read, amounted to 65,000 shares, and 20,000 of Wabash.

HARD ON FOOTE.

The Story of His Two Duels With Sargent S. Prentiss.

(Paris Kentuckian.)

The brazen effrontery of Henry S. Foote in exposing his willingness to fight a duel with Jefferson Davis is only surpassed by the malignity of the motive by which he is stimulated. It is but too patent that he is vainly striving to attain consequence and capital with the Black Republican party. To those who know, and who is ignorant of the fact, that he foisted himself upon the State which placed him in the Confederate Senate as a true and firm Southerner, while in all his purposes and conduct he was a marplot, working the destruction of the south, and that in the last gloomy days of Southern depression and distress, that he secretly slipped from his Senatorial seat and sixty passed the lines of General Lee, into Washington City, with intent to betray his comrades; that he was coldly and ignominiously repulsed at Washington, and he again returned secretly to Richmond and audaciously essayed to resume his seat as a Confederate Senator, it is not surprising that in his desperation he snatched at every plank to save his sinking fame. The friends of Jefferson Davis know well that he will not soil his character as a statesman, a General and a Christian gentleman, by a conflict with any such man as Foote, and some of his friends think that he should not even have condescended to publish the card in which he declines to notice him. If Foote really wants, in his old age, to fight another duel, he had better look down among the renegades and traitors who were so numerous between the lines of the late contending armies.

In speaking of Henry S. Foote, we are reminded of the account which the late talented Sargent S. Prentiss gave of the causes of the two duels between him and Foote.

This is the substance of the matter we have heard as detailed by Prentiss:

A friend of Prentiss was at the point of death from an attack of *mania a-potu*. For a week his physicians had essayed every known remedy to put their patient to sleep, but in vain. Prentiss knew that Foote had made a visit to Texas. He was hunting his sick friend, when a consultation of the doctors was held, and they announced that the case was hopeless unless the patient could be put to sleep, but that they would exhaust all the means known to the profession.

Prentiss sprang from his seat, and said to the doctors, "dammit, give him Foote's book on Texas to read, and I will insure its soporific effect." The remark of Prentiss was too good a joke to be kept, and it reached the ears of Foote, who challenged, and Prentiss was too much of a Southern cavalier to decline, and they met, and Foote was wounded and the parties made friends.

It happened that the meeting was so notorious that a very large collection crossed the river at Vicksburg to witness it, and among them a number of boys, who were so anxious to get a full sight that they climbed up the many trees about the grounds. When the seconds had planted the parties, Prentiss looked around and saw the boys in the trees, and jestingly remarked: "Boys, you had better take care; Foote shoots mighty well." This remark was published in the papers, and annoyed Foote to such a degree that he again challenged Prentiss, who met him a second time as a gentlemanly solace to Foote's wounded spirit. At the meeting, Foote fired and missed, and Prentiss fired his pistol in the air, and the parties were again reconciled.

Foote's Texas dropped still-born from the press, and it is believed it would be hard to find a copy, valuable as it might prove as a narcotic.

The True Newspaper.

(From the New York Express.

Rev. E. E. Hale said of his father at the Boston printer's supper.

"If I had asked him (Hon. Nathan Hale) the day he died, after sixty years of service in the ranks, of which achievement of his life he was most proud, he would have said, I think, that he could have done nothing for the financial credit of America, nothing for the introduction of railroads into New England, nothing for the development of this city of his pride, unless in fifty years he had created the Daily *Advertiser* from almost nothing to be the power which it is. In that period he had shown that the newspaper which never *insults anybody, never libels anybody, never pretends that its guesses are true, never interferes a public man, and never tells a lie*, may still become the leader of opinion in a Christain community."

The Boston *Advertiser* may not be the most profitable of papers—though of that we know nothing—but the principle upon which it is constructed certainly shows that if the newspaper is to be a wise teacher, a good exemplar and a profitable servant to the public, its past and present record is of the right kind. There may be cases where personal interviewing is admissible, but it can only be done upon public questions from public men, and with the consent of the persons interviewed. To put private conversation before the public is alike an impertinence and an offence against good breeding.

If, as is said, newspapers often lie, there is this to be said upon the subject: Nothing is really a lie which is not an intention to deceive, and what are called published lies are often the mistakes of others, or wrong conclusions from false or true premises. The so called libel may be traced to the same cause. The true rule of publicity would seem to be—"Nothing extenuate, or aught set down in malice." The daily newspaper, with the telegraph extending to all parts of the globe, is "the history of the world for one day." Sometimes leading and sometimes following public opinion, but always in haste to give the news of the day, it is impossible it should not make mistakes; but when discovered, it is the first duty of an editor to correct what is wrong and to be as zealous to make correction as ready in committing the mistake.

An Elastic Religionist.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

Since the famous conversion of Henry IV. from Protestantism, which seated him on the French throne, there probably have been no more convenient changes of religion than those of Sadyk Pasha, long a well-known general in the Ottoman service. This officer, who retired from the Sultan's army, has been lately residing at Kieff, Russia, under the Czar's special pardon for his share in the Polish rebellion of 1837, when he was a distinguished leader of the insurgents, under his proper name of Michael Czajowski. This was a very young man, and after some years of exile and penury, the expatriated Pole took service with the Turks, and not only changed his name but his religion, becoming for more than twenty years to all outward appearance a true believer in the faith of Islam, and bringing up his family in it as Mahommedans. Thanks partly to his conversion his son rose to high command, which he not long since retired from, to visit Russia, having received his pardon on due application at St. Petersburg. But since taking up his present abode at Kieff he has apparently found either former associations or present advantages too strong for his new faith, and, having lately received (according to the Ostee Zeitung) the official promise of the restoration of his former estates on condition of recantation, he has fully abjured his errors and returned to his original church, and to his rank as a Polish landed proprietor by the self-same act. Unfortunately for the Pasha's domestic peace, his family have become, under these changing circumstances, somewhat painfully divided. One son whom he brought with him to Russia has followed his father's example in joining the Greek Church, and is rewarded with a commission in the Imperial Guard; but the other who has served some time in the Turkish army, declines to quit either it or his religion, and has positively refused the offer of the Russian authorities to receive him with the same favor as the rest of his family.

"Tom, a word with you." "Be quick then, I'm in a hurry." "What did you give your sick horse 'tother day?" "A pint of turpentine." John hurried home and administered the same dose to his favorite charger, which died in half an hour. His opinion of Tom's veterinary ability was modified. He met him the next day. "Well, Tom, I gave my horse a pint of turpentine, and it killed him." "So it did mine."

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We call especial attention to these Lists, feeling that our scheme for this year will be approved by our patrons as was our last year's.

LIST NO. 1.

For $2.25 we will send the Weekly Blade one year and any book of this series.
For $1.50 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book of this series.
For $1.75 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book of this list.

Shakespeare, Complete, 768 pages.
Byron—Numerous Notes, 640 pages
Scott—With Notes, 600 pages
The Arabian Nights, 600 pages
Burns—With Memoir, etc., 560 pages
Moore's Poetical Works, 6 6 pages
Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland
Eliza Cook's Poems, 624 pages
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For $2.50 we will send any book on this list and the Weekly Blade one year.
For $2.00 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on this list.
For $1.75 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

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Wordsworth's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Southey's Lives of Nelson and Other Poems
Goldsmith, Johnson, Shenstone and Smollett
Kirke White, (by Southey.) Illustrated
Burns—Illustrated by John Gilbert
Moore's (Thomas) Poems—Illustrated
Byron's Poems—Illustrated by Gilbert
Pope's Poetical Works—Illustrated
James Montgomery's Poems, with plates
Eliza Cook's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Ainsworth's Ballads
Humorous Poetry
Spencer's Complete Works
Scott's Poetical Works, with Illustrations
Herbert's Works, with Illustrations
Campbell's (Thomas) Poetical Works
Lover's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Bloomfield's Poems—Illustrated
Shakespeare's Complete Works—Illustrated
Chaucer's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Casket of Gems
Keble's Christian Year
Sanford and Merton
Thompson's Poetical Works
"L. E. L." (Miss Landon)
Scottish and English Ballads
Robinson Crusoe
Sacred Poems
Choice Poems and Lyrics
Shakespeare Gems
Book of Wit and Humor
Familiar Quotations
Wise Sayings of Great and Good
Tennyson's Poems, complete—Illustrated
Keat's Poems—Illustrated
Shelley's Poems—Illustrated
Coleridge's Poems—Illustrated
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This List comprises the Library Edition in large octavo volumes, tinted paper, with steel portrait and vignette, handsomely bound, Roxburgh style, gilt tops. These books are elegant in all respects, and retail at from $2.50 to $4.00. There are no better or handsomer books than these manufactured.

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D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1874

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THE CHANCE OF ALL CHANCES.

We like, occasionally, to do a liberal thing.

This is our time to do one. Therefore we make this offer:

To the person who sends us the largest number of subscribers to the WEEKLY BLADE *before the first of March we will*

GIVE A SPLENDID ORGAN.

Magnificent for a family instrument, and suitable for a Church or Sunday School,

WORTH $200.00.

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GOLD WATCH!

worth $100.00.

For the third largest list, a splendid United States Silver Hunting Cased Watch! worth $40.00!

NOW TAKE NOTICE.

We shall go back and count for all competitors for the three prizes, all the names each has sent us since November, 1873, so that all will get the benefit of what they have done.

AND FURTHER!

Three subscribers to the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL shall count as one to the WEEKLY BLADE, and two to LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY shall count as one to the same.

AND STILL FURTHER!

Agents competing for these prizes shall RECEIVE THEIR COMMISSIONS THE SAME AS BEFORE. Thus in any case, they get paid for their work.

AND YET AGAIN!

This offer applies to all who want books.

NOW GO TO WORK.

Is there not a church that wants this organ? We may possibly take a notion to distribute several of them. But this one (and it is a beauty) we shall give away anyhow. We will furnish specimens, &c., to all applicants, free.

LOCKE & JONES,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

A NEW STORY.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for March will contain the first part of a new new story entitled "How the Train was Saved," which will run through two numbers. The story is a capital one, from the pen of a new contributor, and will prove of thrilling interest to its readers. The March number of the MONTHLY will be sent to any address by the publishers on receipt of ten cents.

THE FARM JOURNAL OFFER.

We have still a few more copies of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL to be distributed according to our offer of week before last. It should perhaps be stated that we do not desire to receive under this offer either stories, essays upon general topics, or letters descriptive of any particular town or country. Matter to be available under this offer should be upon subjects relating to Agriculture, Horticulture and Stock Raising, or better still, Household topics.

☞ Parson BROWNLOW is in favor of separate schools and churches for the colored people. The Parson needs reconstructing.

☞ Illinois has 3,000 insane persons, 2,400 of whom are pronounced incurable. She only has asylum accommodations for 1,500 at present, and on the completion of her northern and southern asylums, there will still be 1,300 of this unfortunate class of persons unprovided for. No State should fail to make ample provision for its insane. County jails are not the proper places for them.

☞ SEND US THE NAMES of your friends who do not take the BLADE, to whom we may sent specimen copies for their examination. Do not be afraid of sending *too* many—we want thousands of them.

THE WEEK.

Washington dispatches contain rumors of changes in the ministerial departments, by which Minister SCHENCK will return from London, and Minister BANCROFT from Berlin, the former to be succeeded by Secretary FISH, the latter by Rev. M. R. THOMPSON. It is probable that these reports are, however, without foundation.—Notwithstanding the large amount of time spent in debate, the House of Representatives appears to have been reasonably busy, having passed, up to Monday last, 115 bills, and some 50 resolutions, asking the departments for information, etc. The Senate is hardly able to make so effective a showing.—Ex-President BAEZ, of San Domingo, has finally made his way to Washington, where it is probable that he will narrate the story of his wrongs to the President, who has always been his friend heretofore.—The special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia are fairly launched into their work. They have already received a document from Gov. SHEPHERD containing the reply to certain questions asked him, which reply will embrace over a thousand pages of foolscap.—Chief Justice WAITE visited the House of Representatives on the 20th, when a brief recess was had, and he was presented to the various members of the House by speaker BLAINE. The affair is spoken of by the press as having been singularly pleasant and spontaneous.

On the 16th inst., the New York Geographical Society gave a reception to the officers and crew of the *Polaris*, at which speeches were made by Dr. HAYES, Captains BUDDINGTON, TYSON and others. Capt. HAYES is still confident of the existence of an open polar sea.—The strike in the New Jersey southern railroad is ended and the road is in the hands of a receiver who will pay back wages of employes out of the first earnings of the road. The strike of the New York cap-makers is also ended.—Another strike is in progress on the Oswego & Midland R. R., and some twelve mills near Kingston, Penn., are idle from the same cause.—A new disease has broken out among the New York street car and omnibus stables. It is not so fatal as the dreaded epizooty, and yield more readily to medical treatment.—The woman suffragists have gained another victory at Boston, a Massachusetts court having decided that a woman may be a member of a School Committee.

The Ohio State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, held its first annual session at Xenia on the 17th and 18th inst. The reports of the Secretary show that out of 600 granges in the State, 550 have been organized since April last. The sessions of the Grange were secret.—Our telegraphic summary gives full reports of the progress of the women's war on whiskey, which has extended from Ohio into Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska and other States. The excitement upon the subject still continues to increase.—Topeka dispatches state that the Kansas Senate has passed a joint resolution to submit a proposition for female suffrage to the people of the State.—The Supreme Court of the territory of New Mexico has decided that the Pueblo Indians of the territory are citizens under the Guadaloupe Hidalgo treaty. This decision, if sustained, will place the Indians on new ground.

Cable dispatches report heavy gales in southeastern Europe with extensive damage to the shipping.—The English Parliamentary elections are ended, as is the GLADSTONE government, GLADSTONE having formally tendered his resignation and those of his colleagues, to the Queen. DISRAELI has formed a new government which meets with very general approval.—The complexion of the new House of Parliament shows 351 Conservatives, and 302 Liberals and Home Rulers. The "slate" of DISRAELI, as reported by the London *Times*, is given elsewhere.—The Alsatian Deputies have withdrawn from the German Reichstag, and returned to Strasburg. This step has been the result of the deep feeling occasioned by the discussion recently occurring in the Reichstag regarding the position of Alsace and Lorraine. The situation is a grave one, and trouble is feared among the inhabitants of the provinces.—A steamship brings the intelligence of the death of the King of the Sandwich Islands on the 3d inst. There will probably be a protracted struggle as to who shall be his successor.—Havana advices report more disturbances among the volunteer troops, several having been killed by the civil guards during one of the demonstrations. Some of the more prominent persons charged with being engaged in the disturbances have been arrested and will probably be executed.—The famine in India is still increasing and several deaths are reported in districts not heretofore seriously affected.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

We have been at considerable trouble to prepare an alphabetical index, and title page carefully arranged, to the first volume of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY, a task that has been delayed by the numerous interruptions incident to moving. The index is printed with especial reference to binding or insertion in volumes already bound. It will be sent free to any subscriber to the first volume on receipt of stamps to cover return postage.

☞ They have something in Italy not so lovely as soft blue sky and mellow sunshine. A correspondent at Florence says: "We hear a great deal about the blue skies of Italy, but not a word about its rainy ones, or of its heavy mists and damp, chilly days, that often merge into weeks, nay sometimes into months." We have just as bright skies and just as lovely sunshines in America as can be seen in Italy, and just as good an average of delightful weather; but then it is not Italy.

☞ WE ARE GETTING SETTLED in our new building as fast as possible. The BLADE building is the best for the purpose west of New York, with two exceptions

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican party is passing through the most critical period of its existence. It has had a most remarkable and wonderfully successful career since its first national triumph in 1860. It preserved the nation against one of the most powerful rebellions which ever threatened the existence of any Government. It established a system of currency which was almost perfect in its character, and which resulted in preserving the prosperity of the people and the credit of the Government at home and abroad. It has gradually reduced taxation and at the same time diminished the national debt. Internal improvements have been encouraged, all classes of business have prospered, and no nation ever made such progress as that which has characterized the American people since the Government passed into the hands of the Republican party; and this, too, under circumstances of the most adverse character.

That the Republican party has made some mistakes, there can be no doubt; but these have been insignificant in character and unimportant in their effects compared with the grand achievements which have characterized the history of the party. Corrupt men have sometimes obtained position in the party, but they have been exposed and punished by Republicans—a fact which should commend the party to the confidence and support of all honest and true men. It is the strongest possible evidence of the fact that the masses of the party and its leaders are pure, patriotic, and detetmined that the Government shall be honestly administered. Corrupt men always seek an alliance with the party in power, and the Republicans have had much to contend with through the influence of this class of men; but it has cast them out whenever and wherever found. It has shown a disposition to purify itself—to exact honesty and faithfulness on the part of all public officers. It has sought by every possible means to promote the interests and welfare of the people by the adoption of such measures as were best calculated to stimulate business enterprises, develop agricultural and mineral wealth, and encourage the educational interests of all classes of society.

What more could any party do than has been done by the Republicans? What stronger evidence of patriotism and unselfish devotion to the best interests of the people could be presented than is afforded by the records of the Republican party? Upon every page of its history is recorded achievements which have added to the prosperity of the people and the strength of the nation. The few mistakes made only serve to bring more prominently to view the general good character and works of the party.

Notwithstanding this unparalleled record, there are persons who threaten to desert the Republican party and devote their energies to the formation of a new organization. And why? Simply because this one wants a change in our currency system, and that one desires the enactment of laws designed to secure immediate reduction in transportation rates. While we earnestly desire such a change in our currency as may be required to give it the much needed elasticity, we could not think of abandoning the party merely because the present Congress might not afford the relief demanded. Better wait and see that the next Congress is composed of the right kind of men. And so with cheap transportation. If the present members of Congress fail to grasp this question, or cannot appreciate its importance, their successors may be equal to the emergency. We believe that most of these needed reforms may be secured through the Republican party better than in any other way. No new organization can bring about the results desired so speedily or satisfactorily. It takes time and costs many mistakes to organize and place a new party in good working condition. All this may be avoided by seeking a remedy for the evils complained of through the Republican party.

The Republican members of Congress, by heeding the plain dictates of duty and obeying the voice of the people, may readily induce the friends of an improved currency system and the advocates of cheap transportation to look to the Republican party for the success of their measures and the protection of the interests of the people. It is not necessary for us to express an opinion as to the consequences which may follow a failure on the part of Congress to comply with the demands of the people for relief from a contracted currency and freight monopolies. That the people will hold each member of Congress responsible for his acts upon these questions, no one can doubt. But the Republican party must not be made responsible for the shortcomings of a few of its servants. The party itself is right upon both of these issues, and on the first suitable occasion it will demonstrate that fact. We therefore urge the friends of these reforms to pause and carefully consider the situation, ere they take a step calculated to place them in antagonism to the party which has preserved the Government, established freedom, and encouraged and protected the interests of the people.

☞ IN THESE HARD TIMES small savings are in order. Our farmer friends all have to take agricultural papers, for which they pay from $2.50 to $3.50 per year. The AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL is the best agricultural paper published, and it costs only 75 cents per year. Send to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio, for a specimen copy, and see if what we say is not true. Specimen copies free to any address.

☞ Senator CARPENTER is urging upon the Government the purchase of a patent ballot-box for each voting precinct in the country, at a cost of about $15 each. That would be a good job for the carpenters, at least, whatever effect it might have upon the Senator.

☞ The dinner of the Yale graduates in Washington to Chief Justice WAITE will take place on Monday, March 2d.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS.

From recent South American advices, it appears that explorations in Central Africa and the Polar regions do not monopolize all the adventurous spirit of the enlightened and enterprising world. A colony of Bostonians, under the leadership of Mr. A. D. PIPER, who left their homes in November, 1872, to locate in Bolivia, and of whom no news was received until recently, and who it was feared fell victims to the hostile natives of the country, have been heard from, and from Mr. PIPER'S account the unknown regions of the Amazon and its tributaries are unexcelled in richness and fertility by any on the globe.

The party, without accidents or incidents, reached the mouth of the Amazon in safety, but here there pecuniary means became exhausted, and the project of journeying on to Bolivia was necessarily abandoned. Mr. PIPER, however, being more wealthy than his friends, prosecuted his journey, and purchasing a miniature steamboat and securing the services of two engineers and a negro sailor, he pushed his way inland towards the sources of the mysterious river which, next to the Nile and the Niger, has so excited the interest of travelers and explorers. Penetrating far beyond the reach of civilization, some time elapsed before he was heard of and rumors to the effect that he and his friends had been massacred by hostile Indians reached his family in Boston. But last December letters from him brought the welcome news of his safety. He describes his journey as an exceedingly rough and toilsome one. After reaching a point named Huccilaly, near central Bolivia, he there selected a site for a town and erected a rude warehouse for traffic with the natives, having entered into friendly relations with the chief of the Indian tribe in the vicinity. A Mr. GEO. M. REMIK, from Newburyport, Mass., who accompanied him, selected a tract of land in the same neighborhood and located upon it. The country abounds in cacao, precious woods and many other valuable commercial commodities, and as the Indians are friendly and inclined to traffic it offers fine inducements to the enterprising and the adventurous who desire to increase their worldly means. The basin of the Amazon has long been regarded as a most inviting country after the obstacles attending the pioneer labors can be surmounted. The explorations of Mr. PIPER will doubtless give much valuable information regarding this nearly unknown territory of our continent, and as the first American settlement has been made in Bolivia, and another still farther in the interior on the Aquiry river is projected, the success of both will be watched with great interest by those restless ones who contemplate seeking new homes in countries offering greater natural facilities than their own. The Amazonian tribes of Indians are not wholly barbarous, and are peaceful, quiet and kind. Many of them cultivate small farms and produce fine cotton, a cargo of which Mr. PIPER brought, carried it down the river and sold at a fine profit at the nearest sea port. The country is healthful and so wonderfully productive that, according to the representations of its explorer, it offers unprecedented advantages to the enterprising and industrious emigrant.

THE AMERICAN CARNIVAL.

So little is this absurd festival observed in our Northern, Middle and Western States, that our pleasure devotees are scarcely aware of its existence, and not until the press of the South announces the extraordinary success of some carnival procession do they realize that such an institution is naturalized in Memphis, New Orleans, and other Southern cities. While it may be true that the American gives himself too few holidays, and is in general too greatly devoted to money making avocations, which often shorten life from long, constant and ceaseless attention to them, it is a high compliment to the more intellectual, progressive and order-loving tastes of more than three-fourths of the inhabitants of the Union that they are by nature and education too advanced and refined to seek or find relaxation in drunken, debasing processions, which, while parading in brazen chariots, re-enact the virtue-destroying pageants of the extinct nations of antiquity.

Memphis, which but a few months ago was the scene of the destroying pestilence, which paralyzed her commerce and her industries, and laid the hand of death upon thousands of her citizens, as if in defiance of the sad lesson so recently taught, and the sorrowing mourners in her midst, made her streets hideous with the drunken revelry of bacchanalian processions on *Mardi Gras* or Fat Tuesday, as the day preceding Ash Wednesday is designated. Notwithstanding rain and mud, the "King of Fools," with an immense retinue of smokers, represented the usual orthodox carnival scenes, varied with carricatures of the women of Ohio who are now so earnestly and zealously laboring to suppress the liquor traffic.

To give some idea of this senseless pageant we quote descriptions from a Memphis paper. The first car, or wagon, represented the early origin of Memphis in Egypt 3,800 years ago, by three horsemen who preceded it in Egyptian costume, followed by another chariot drawn by four white horses symbolical of purity, led by richly dressed slaves typifying conquest. Women in the guise of houris with sphynx-like wings represented mystery and force, while a colossal figure in the rear of the car spread its wings over the *Sublime Ouro* who was seated in a regal chair, clothed in gorgeous Oriental costume.

The second chariot represented Egyptian travelers 3,000 years ago, palm trees and dwarf shrubbery were placed around it, and a kneeling camel with its driver, a rich Egyptian lady, her Ethiopean slave maiden and a Phœnician merchant attended by a negro slave were its dramatic personæ.

The third car represented an antiquated domestic scene in the same heathenish land 2,400 years ago in which obelisks, owls, pyramids, palmtrees; musicians, dancing girls and slave women formed a heterogenous mixture.

The fourth a street scene in Egypt, as many hundred years ago, whose morality will not bear the scrutiny of fastidious moderns.

In the fifth chariot PYTHAGORAS was represented instructing the modern Memphians in the supposed transmigration of their silly souls into monkeys and mules. Three Egyptian gods and a priest in sacerdotal robes, kept guard over the old man who believed and taught that the souls of men entered in the bodies of beasts after death, while ACHILLES, a Greek philosopher, and a Persian General were listening to PYTHAGORAS in an unbelieving attitude, representing skepticism, and a woman with half uncovered head appeared to receive his doctrines with belief, and personated faith.

The sixth car represented the influence of Egypt on Greece, and the seventh the influence of Egypt upon Rome, by a pantomimic rehearsal of the disgusting lives of ANTONY and CLEOPATRA. The eighth chariot represented their death, the ninth, a bacchanal carnival scene by the early Christian era, the tenth the destruction of ancient Memphis, and the eleventh its resurrection on the banks of the Mississippi in 1874. Burlesque representations of the so called temperance crusade were also given amid bacchanal songs. After the procession had paraded until evening, it proceeded to the new Memphis theatre, where a masked ball closed the exercises of the day. In New Orleans the carnival procession was somewhat different, representing the decadence of Persia instead of Egypt. The procession of the Mystic crew took place at night and represented embassadors from the old and new world, journeying to the court of the king of fools. Twenty-three chariots contained ninety-five figures, which, after parading about the principal streets attended balls, closing thereby the orgies of the day and night. The following day inaugurating the penitential season of Lent, with its fast of forty days, the sins committed against human nature on the carnival day and night are supposed to be expiated by vigils, fasts and other physical mortifications. May the carnival of the mediæval ages never find a more extensive home in the United States than it possesses at present, since no good or beneficial results spring therefrom, and as it is born of mental, moral and physical dissipation and intemperance.

LIFE INSURANCE IN ENGLAND.

American Life insurance companies are attracting considerable attention in England at the present time. A recent number of the London "Law Journal," says:

"It seems not improbable that the Life insurance business in this country is about to receive a new impetus, owing to the presence of one or two American offices who now have branch establishments in London, and whose leading position and great success in the United States clearly justify the efforts they are making to attract the attention of the British public. The amount of Life insurance now in force in the United States exceeds $£400,000,000, created in something less than thirty years; whilst in this country, to-day, the Life business is hardly more than £350,000,000, though the institution has been in existence here for nearly a century and a quarter.

"The Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York, has contributed largely to the above remarkable result, its annual transactions for the last six years having reached the enormous sum of £10,000,000, or thereabouts. To achieve a success like this, much good management, tact and energy must have been developed, though some might apprehend that with all this, there has been a want of that cautious action which is always the strongest bulwark against disaster. But we are pleased to discover that there has been a firm stratum of conservatism underlying the foundation of the Equitable Society, as we learn from the united opinions of three of the most prominent London actuaries, to whom a full statement has been presented, of the condition of the Society.

"This 'statement, with the opinions thereon,' has just been issued by the Equitable Society, and bears the signature of Mr. Robert Tucker, President of the Institute of Actuaries of London; of Mr. A. H. Bailey, Vice-President; and of Mr. Thomas Bond Sprague, M.A., Vice-President. Its value consists in the emphatic manner in which these gentlemen recommend the 'Equitable' to the insuring public, and to use their own words, the Society is 'well worthy of confidence as an institution soundly based, carefully conducted, and offering great advantages to persons intending to insure.'

"The company has established an office in Princes street, Bank, E. C., as well as agencies in Scotland, Ireland, and the principal towns in England."

We also notice that the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York attracts the attention of the London "Investors' Guardian." This paper says:

"The directors of this society, which was established in 1859, and chartered on the 2nd of May of that year, under an act passed by the Legislature of New York on the 14th June, 1853, have, as a very appropriate introduction to their commencing assurance business in London, published a most elaborate statement of the protection which that statute gives to their life policy-holders, and a full account of the highly satisfactory condition (financially) of the Society, which is now transacting a large Life business in London and the provinces of Great Britain.

"Connected with this important subject also are furnished the opinions of Mr. Robert Tucker, Mr. A. H. Bailey, and Mr. T. B. Sprague (three well known and talented actuaries, attached to leading Life offices here), to a series of interrogatories put to those gentlemen as to the American laws of Life assurance, and the various features and practices of the Equitable Society of New York, all of which are, after a most careful consideration, approved of by those authorities."

☞ WILL OUR FRIENDS raising clubs for the BLADE make a special effort at this time? We want an increase of 20,000 this year.

☞ It is thought that Hon. HORACE MAYNARD will be the next Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee. He would make a good candidate and an excellent Governor.

☞ LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY contains almost as much matter as the $4.00 magazines, and it costs only $1.00 per year. It is the cheapest and best. Enclose ten cents to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio, for a specimen copy.

NEW BOOKS.

"Put to the Test," by Charles Chamberlain, Jr., is a promising story, and with some very fine passages in it. The character-drawing is above the average, and the plot a very interesting one. (Henry L. Hinton, New York.)

"Bessie Wilmerton" is a somewhat commonplace story of a girl's efforts to retrieve her father's fallen fortunes. The publishers issue it in attractive style, good paper and red border lines on every page. (G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

We have some pleasant old folks love in "Northern Lights," being stories from Swedish and Finnish authors. There is a charm about these stories of the north-land that will please both young and old. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.

Here is another story from "Ouida," "Bebee; or, Two Little Wooden Shoes;" which announcement, we have no doubt, will please her admirers. The story is much like her "Folle-Farine," but is much shorter than any of her previous novels. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia;

The watchword in every household about these times is "Economy," and we know of no more judicious way to begin it than to keep an account of the household expenses for one month, six months or a year, and then go through that and see where the "extras" and "unnecessaries" came in, and endeavor to avoid them in the future. "The Family Expense Book" is gotten up to meet this want; it is ruled and headed so as to save writing, and is so conveniently arranged that it is no task to make the entries required. There is also a handy department in it for the servants' account. (Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati;

Through some inadvertance on our part we have overlooked George Cary Eggleston's book, which ought to have been noticed some months ago, but we hope it is not yet too late to speak of it under the title of "New Books." Mr. Eggleston's story "A Man of Honor," was first published in *Hearth and Home*, and since its issue in a book form, has had a very successful sale, and has met with favorable notice from the critics. The story is very pleasant reading and the author may well be satisfied with this, his first attempt, at story telling. (Orange Judd Company, New York;

"Fanny Fern" was a name familiar in thousands of households, and was synonomous with witty thoughts, happy sayings and hatred of shams and affectation. The woman who wrote over the name has left us, and we now have a collection of her happiest sayings, together with a memoir of the author, written by her husband, James Parton. Fanny Fern earned many a hearty "God Bless You" during her life, and we have no doubt many of her admirers will be glad to have this memento of her now that she has passed away. The book is nicely illustrated by Arthur Lumley. (G. W. Carleton & Co., New York;

There must certainly be something wrong in Baltimore. We have always had a fancy that it was a staid old town of very reliable habits, but here is a book from the pen of the editor of the Baltimore *American*, and that book is an account of his trip to Europe! Think of it, an *editor* going off to Europe on a pleasure trip! What an immense amount of cheek the man must have had, and what innocent old souls the Baltimore money lenders must be! If our life is spared we will certainly call upon them at no distant day, for we are sure we have an honester countenance than this Baltimore editor. His name is Charles Carroll Fulton, and his book is "Europe viewed through American Spectacles," and a very readable book it is. He seems to have seen everything, and to have gone everywhere. We cannot help envying him, and if we ever go to Europe, on our own or any one else's money, we will surely take his volume with us, and we heartily commend it to others, for it contains just the things one wants to know. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

The author of that very interesting work, "The Life and Times of the Rev. John Wesley," the Rev. L. Tyerman has now given us under the title of "The Oxford Methodists," memoirs of the most influential and prominent of Mr. Wesley's colleagues, such as the Rev. Messrs. Clayton, Ingham, Gambold, Hervy and Broughton. In his preface, the author says: "Among the Oxford Methodists the Wesleys and Whitefield will always be pre-eminent; but a great work was also done by their associates. Clayton's High-Churchism was objectionable; but it is not unreasonable to indulge the hope, that, his earnest piety exercised a useful influence upon the clergy among whom he lived, and especially upon the young gentleman who were favored with the instructions of his school. Ingham, as an Evangelist, was exceedingly successful among the masses in the North. The Moravian Church owes a debt of incalculable gratitude to Gambold, for checking and correcting its early religious follies. Broughton was efficiently employed in promoting the translation of the Bible, in the work of Home and Foreign Missions, in the distribution of religious tracts and the education of children of the poor. Hutchins was a spiritually minded, earnest Christian, and in the important office which he held in Lincoln College could hardly fail in moulding the minds and hearts of some of the young students there. And Hervy was one of the first clergymen of the Church of England, in the last century, who turned the attention of the upper classes of society to religious matters. These were not trifling services. Do they not deserve to be recorded?" (Harper & Brothers, New York;

We have been much interested in Poor's "Manual of the Railroads in the United States" for 1873-4. We doubt if there is the same amount of reliable information about railroads to be found in any other publication. We have here tables showing the mileage of track laid, bonds issued, cost of building the various roads, expenses of each, and the officers at the date of the issue; together with a sketch of their rise, progress and influence. An appendix is added showing an analysis of the debts of the United States and of the several States. From a hasty glance among the tables we see there were constructed in the United States up to the first day of January, 1873, 67,104 miles of railroad, of which 6,427 were constructed in the year 1872. The total receipts by the railroads in that year were $475,241,055; the operating expenses $307,480,682, leaving net earnings $165,754,373. The most profitable roads are those in Rhode Island, where the net earnings were about 12½ per cent.; those in West Virginia earned over 11 per cent.; Texas nearly 11 per cent.; Utah, 8; Connecticut, 8½; New Hampshire, 8; Pennsylvania, 7; Illinois, 6; Ohio and Michigan, 5; Indiana, 4; Wisconsin and Nebraska, 4; and Kansas less than 3 per cent. From the table of land grants to railroads, we see Congress, up to January 1, 1873, had given away 217,847,375 acres. As the railroad question is a leading one of the day, we hope this work will have the large sale it deserves. (H. V. Poor, 68 Broadway, New York;

"The Conservation of Energy," by Prof. Balfourd Stewart, with an appendix containing an essay upon "The Correlation of Vital with Chemical and Physical Forces" by Prof. Joseph Le Conte, and an essay by Professor Alexander Bain upon "Correlations of Nervous and Mental Forces," belongs to the International Scientific Series, and is a work of exceedingly great merit. It is fittingly described in the preface by the American editor as being, "simple in language, copious and familiar in illustration, and remarkably lucid in the presentation of facts and principles; his little treatise forms the proper introduction to the great problem of the interaction of natural forces that is required by general readers." The author's language and illustrations are so simple that a school boy cannot help but understand him. His first chapter is devoted to illustrating what is meant by the term "Energy;" in the next he shows how energy is changed into heat; the third chapter deals with the forces and energies of Nature; such powers as gravitation, chemical affinity and electricity. He has chapters also upon "Transmutation of Energy" and "Dissipation of Energy." Like the other works of this series, the subject is fully illustrated.

We know of no other author who has written upon this subject of "Conservation of Forces" with so thorough a knowledge of his subject. (D. Appleton & Co., New York;

"Man and Apes," by St. George Mivart, is a contribution that is very timely for those who are studying the Darwinian theory. Mr. St. Mivart has before contributed a work bearing on this same theory, entitled "The Genesis of Species," wherein he took issue with Darwin, and discussed the subject in a very able and scholarly manner. In his present work he minutely and microscopically examines the bodily structures of Apes, half-Apes and all animals of their family, and compares them with the same parts of man. "It is proposed here," he says, "to investigate, by the unimpassioned process of enumerating and weighing facts of structure, what is the teaching of Nature as to the affinities of various Apes to Man." And again, we quote, "The matters to be here investigated concern physical science only—facts of zoology and anatomy, together with the inferences which may be drawn from them respecting man's bodily structure." The questions which the present work is occupied with are, 'What is the real zoological position and nature of the Gorilla? What are the degrees of resemblance to man which the various kinds of apes exhibit? What is the bearing of these facts upon the doctrine of evolution, as applied to man's body?'" He has taken in turn the three classifications: external form, habits, geographical distribution and classification; external skeleton, (skin and hair,) and internal skeleton, (the bones,) and the nervous system and visceral anatomy. Each point is profusely illustrated, and must be plain to even the unscientific reader. At the close there is a summary of the whole thing, which is very valuable, and effectually places at rest the popular delusion that the Gorilla is more akin to man than any other animal. The Gorilla has twelve points of his structure similar to man, but the Orang has an equal number, while the Gibbon has twenty-two points, and the American Monkeys sixteen. We think the book is a very valuable addition to our literature, and one that no scientific thinker can afford to be without. We are sorry to see that the book was printed in England, though it has the American house on the title page. We would rather see our publishers giving employment to our own printing houses. (D. Appleton & Co., New York;

☞ "TRY THE WEEKLY BLADE for one year, and you will never do without it," is the testimony of an old subscriber. A man who has read a paper for six years uninterruptedly, ought to be a good judge.

RECONSTRUCTION NEEDED.

The rebellious people of the South are not all disposed to accept the situation. A friend sends us the following article, clipped from the daily *Herald*, of Atlanta, Georgia, which shows the spirit prevailing among a certain class of Southern people:

When General Meade and Bullock were about to organize a Legislature for Georgia, some years ago, they very appropriately decorated the Senate chamber and hall of Representatives with flags of the United States. We say "*appropriately*," because the national ensign was a symbol of our defeat and humiliation, and a testimonial that the government about to be inaugurated was the creation of military power, and not of the people of Georgia in the exercise of an inherent and constitutional right.

But times have changed. The people of Georgia are again in possession of their government in all its departments, the legislative with the rest. The two halls that were once used for registering military edicts, are now devoted to the peaceful ends of civil Government, the flag that floats over the national forts and arsenals, its armies and its ships of war, is therefore wholly out of place in our State capitol, and should be removed at once. It symbolizes the nation, while we are a sovereign State. It speaks of war, while we are engaged in the nobler purposes of peace. Then let it be removed at once. For years it has remained there through the indifference of Legislators and officers of the Government, but we have legislated under it long enough, and we hope that some member will forthwith introduce a resolution for its removal. The emblem would suit quite as well in a church or tobacco factory, and no one would have a right to take offense. It would involve no disrespect to the Federal Government, and if fools should cavil it is none of our business to be concerned with their folly.

These men, who would delight to see the American flag trampled in the dust and the Confederate banner raised in its stead, hope by alliance with the Democracy, to elect the next President and seize the reins of Government. Are the people prepared for such an event? Is the party which relies on rebel votes for its chief strength, the one into whose hands the interests of the Government should be confided?

☞ LOCKE & JONES, TOLEDO, OHIO, will send specimen copies of the WEEKLY BLADE and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL free to any address. For specimens of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY enclose 10 cents.

Housekeeper of Health.

The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled, from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with very small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

DOCTORS COULDN'T HELP HIM.

MEIGSVILLE, Morgan Co., O., March 23, '72.
Dear Dr. R. V. Pierce—When I was 12 or 13 years of age I took what is called King's Evil, and by constant doctoring it would heal in one place and break out in another. It also broke out in my left ear. I first found your name in the *Christian Advocate*, and sent 10 miles for the first bottle, which did me more good than all the other medicines I ever had. I am 28 years old and doctored with five doctors, and no one of them helped me so much as your bottle of Discovery. I have got well and able to do a good day's work. JOHN A. WILSON.

And entirely new form and method is now adopted in the treatment of Hernia. The New Elastic Truss without Metal Springs, retains the rupture securely at all times. It is worn night and day with perfect ease, and should not be taken off till a permanent cure is effected. Sold at a very moderate price. This New Truss is sent by mail everywhere by The Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City, who also furnish full descriptive circulars free on application.

☞ "THE ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS," writes a friend who reads the BLADE, "are worth twice the price of the paper." We presume that without egotism, the same might be said of every other department of the paper.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1874.

The remarkable speech of Mr. Dawes on the tax bill bill, attracts universal attention, and is, thus far, the speech of the session. Of all subjects, taxation is, perhaps, the dryest; but Mr. Dawes held the House for nearly three hours, and all the while that he was speaking the members gathered around his desk and appeared to be absorbed in the closest attention. His wonderful familiarity with his subject, his apparent knowledge of details in the working of the Treasury, his references to individual incidents of bad management, and his great candor and fairness of statement, all contributed to give weight to his positions and to make his speech one of the most impressive ever uttered in the House on the subject of taxation.

The matter of taxes is not a theme for elegant erudition or impassioned bursts of feeling, and Mr. Dawes did not use any of the "clap-trap" by which popular audiences are often carried; but his statements were always forcible, and exhibited a ripeness of information which freed him largely from offensive interruptions. But so far as questions were ventured on, they only had the effect to add a greater measure of fullness and clearness to his line of argumentation. He started with the proposition that there were three methods by which the Treasury could be relieved, viz: 1st. By an increase of taxation. 2d. By borrowing. 3d. By a reduction of expenses. It did not take long to reveal the fact that he was against the former two, and the business which he was about to demonstrate the propriety and necessity of the immediate adoption of the latter.

Mr. Dawes put the case very plainly as one of mistaken liberality on the part of Congress, in making appropriations. They have been a little too free in passing "money bills." To make this plain, he exhibited a statement showing the annual expenses since the beginning of the Administration:

1869	$322,000,000
1870	309,000,000
1871	292,000,000
1872	277,000,000
1873	290,000,000
1874	319,000,000

And this last, he said, was without paying a dollar of the public debt; but in this he seems to have been mistaken, as it includes the usual appropriation to the sinking fund. He urged the great importance of a return to more moderate views, and went on to point out many cases of legislation which seemed to have more reference to individual advantage than to national prosperity. He said there were more than thirty ports of entry, costing the government $144,685, which not only yielded nothing to the government, but fell far short of paying the expenses. To show what was probable in these and other cases, he read a letter from an appraiser of merchandise who was, at the time he wrote it, receiving a salary of $3,000, in which he tells his Senator that his office was a sinecure, and that he had nothing to do. His principal duty, Mr. Dawes said, was the collection of his pay; and, although there was every evidence that this was faithfully performed, it did not prevent his displacement for another, who was not so careless in telling tales out of school.

In treating of the subject of public buildings he showed that the appropriations since 1869 had been $36,500,000, and this while we were carrying a public debt of 2,700,000,000, with State indebtedness to twice that amount. This showed the wealth and greatness of the country, and he was not in his place to regret that so much had been done; but, now that the choice was between more taxes and retrenchment, he thought there should be no hesitation in cutting down the bills for these work with a free hand till the finances had recovered from their embarrassment.

He was also for a reduction of the navy yards and arsenals, and brought up the impressive fact that with all our strength in navy yards, (we have eight) when the new frigate were to be built half of them had to be contracted for in private yards. He thought that there should be one on the Atlantic, one on the Gulf and one on the Pacific, which would answer necessary demand of the country. As to arsenals, we had twenty-one; but the late war had shown how easy it was to transport arms as well as men, and how needless it was, therefore, to keep up so vast an expense merely to satify local interests.

He stated the clerical force of the Treasury at 2,800, which he contended might, by a thorough reorganization, be largely reduced without injury to the service. He also specified the pension agent system as much more expensive than it should be. There are 68 of these agents, at a cost of $482,000, all of whom might be dispensed with and the payments made by drafts or money orders sent from Washington.

This must suffice as an indication of the manner in which he proposed to apply the pruning knife. But the hardest thing in the world is retrenchment, individually or nationally, and when Congress comes to touch the interests of the constituency at home they generally draw back. BUCKEYE.

P. S.—It is announced here that President Grant proposes to do, what no other President has ever done, that is, make this city his permanent residence. With this object he has purchased a lot of ground on which to build a dwelling house, and proposes to carry forward the work so as to have it ready for his reception at the expiration of his term. The lot contains about 1,5000 feet, and fronts on one of the circles which is a feature in the laying out of this city. About three-fourths of a mile north of the Treasury, where Rhode Island avenue and Vermont avenue cross each other, is one of these circles, on which the future house is to front. The lot has cost the President something over $22,000, and it extends on Rhode Island avenue 182 feet, and on Vermont avenue 143 feet. The property around the circle is not yet improved, and the matter is open to suspicion as a trick to push up the neighboring lots. The sale is said to be at the rate of $1.50 per square foot. B.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1874.

The speech of Mr. Dawes, notwithstanding its great scope of information and apparent accuracy of statement, is very far from giving satisfaction to the financiers about Congress, or to the great party to which he owes his allegiance.—It is, in fact, found to contain many errors, some of which put the administration in a false light, and, clearly ought not to have been made. One of these, I referred to in my letter. The twelve millions for the sinking fund, which is included in the appropriations of the present year, is a new item, which is not in the expenditures of former years, and which, if deducted from the current appropriations, would make a large difference in the balance which Mr. Dawes figures up against the present year, and is rather a large item to blunder about.

His blunder in relation to the number of lawful clerks in the department of the Treasury, is not so important, but it is without excuse, as the facts could have been learned without even going to the department, for they are in the laws and would be turned to in less than five minutes. His statement was that the number employed was 2 800, and that only 400 were recognized by law. The effect of the statement was to show a looseness of administration which does not exist, and, very naturally, annoys the Secretary, every one of whose clerks is employed and paid under acts which Mr. Dawes helped to pass. The statement is not only without truth but without meaning

But aside from all errors of statement there is a deeper question which Congress must consider and which is not settled by Mr. Dawes. His duty as the head of the Financial Committee of the House, may have been performed by pointing out errors of legislation and endeavoring to hold Congress to a general policy of economy. But a wise statesmanship must also consider what would be the effect on the country of a sudden withdrawal of large appropriations. It is, of course, the duty of Congress to top off all useless expenditures. But, in a time like this, when the country is just recovering from a great commercial shock, would Congress help the situation by suddenly cutting off its accustomed supplies? In individual cases we applaud the manufacturer who, in such a time, keeps his wheels in motion, and continues to supply his dependents with the labor on which they rely for their support. Is it any less wise or important that the government should keep its workshops open and its laborers employed? I think not.

Mr. Dawes would stop work on fortifications and public buildings already begun, and which must ultimately be finished, simply because of a temporary lack of revenue. But is not such an economy dangerous? Will it not tend to increase the evil which has caused our lack of revenue? Is it wise for this great government, with its abundant means, to turn thousands of men and women out of employment at such a time, when the effect must be not only personal suffering, but the certainty of adding to the suffering of the country, and preventing a restoration of its prosperity?

If the scale of expenditures is too great, by all means let it be cut down. But let it be done when the country can bear it and not when it is sure to be a public calamity. The financial revulsion which we are now suffering has been caused mainly by alarm, and the public ear is painfully awake to every sound indicative of danger. The government should, therefore, maintain a tone of confidence and show strength instead of weakness, courage instead of cowardice, and abundance instead of parsimony. If we maintain a position of steadiness we shall soon have a revival of commerce and a corresponding increase of revenue; and if more money is needed a restoration of the duties on tea and coffee would hardly be felt as a public burden. Your correspondent must, therefore, take issue with Mr. Dawes, and regard any suspension of accustomed appropriations as a public calamity.

Chief Justice Waite is reported in New York on his way to this city to take the oath of office and shake hands with his brother judges—Secretary Delano will entertain him at dinner togetner with a number of other Ohioans on Thursday.

It is a little early to speculate about candidates for the next Presidential race but "it is the early bird that catches the worm" and hence it must be a virtue to be in season. The Washington Correspondent of the Boston *Globe* is ahead this time and tells us what Grant's ticket is, Senator Conkling for President and Horace Maynard for Vice-President. That certainly would not be a bad ticket, but I fear that neither Speaker Blaine, nor Senator Morton, nor General Logan will approve it. Then I notice that Gov. Booth of California is on the slate, and it is said he has the western Grangers to back him.

On Thursday last, the Senate, in a body, took position in the eastern portion of the capital and were photographed in one picture.

The latest Washington intelligence is gleaned from Robert Dale Owen, who is reported as saying that he has seen more handsome girls in New York and Boston in five weeks than he has seen in Italy in five years; and more in Washington than in New York, Boston and Italy, all together. He did not mention what were the facts in Toledo. BUCKEYE.

P. S.—In my letter of February 9, I did not intend to say, and probably did not say, that there was a controversy here about District *officers*. What I was discussing was District *affairs*. Nor could I have written about *planking* streets, since there is no such thing here. What our Board of Public Works has done is to make *parks* on the sides of our broad streets, which are turfed with grass and planted with trees; and it was the 18 miles of *parking* that I was speaking about and not the 18 miles of *planking*. The other errors in that letter did not so materially change the sense, and need not be mentioned. B.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

BULLS, BEARS, FINANCE—SOCIETY, POLITICIANS—BALLS—IMMIGRATION—THE POOR—THE GRAIN TRADE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1874.

WALL STREET—BULLS AND BEARS.

I spent a day or two in Wall street this week, and learned something. The man who learns anything ought to lose no time before he communicates it to his fellows, hence I shall give what I learned to your readers at once.

Do you know what a "bull" is, or a "bear," in Wall street? I spent two days learning.

In Wall street a "bull" is an operator who believes he can push the price of any particular stock to a higher point. Take Toledo and Wabash, for instance. Suppose it is selling at 48. The bull from certain indications believes it will go up to 50, or higher. He buys at 48, and then deliberately goes to work to put it up. He will lie like a—like a—politician—he will invent bogus dispatches—he will spread reports of the death of Presidents of railroads—publish bogus reports of the business done—in short, there is no villainy in the range of lying, perjury and fraud that he will not commit to make that stock go to a figure above 48.

The bear is the man who has sold the stock. I forgot to say that the bull buys the stock to be delivered at a certain date, say thirty days. Now, if on that date Toledo and Wabash is worth 50, the bear simply pays the bull the odd two—if, on the other hand it goes down to 46, the bull pays the bear the odd two. It thus becomes a struggle between them—he bear to lose it up, the bull to pull it down.

The fight is deadly. The bear will get into the newspapers all sorts of stories concerning the road. He will have Gov. Cox, the President, dead or stricken with paralysis, he will invent horrible accidents, and spread reports of defalcations and gross mismanagement. The bull practices tactics precisely the reverse.

The settlement is made on the basis of the selling price of the stock on the day named.

Very frequently bears turn bulls. If a bear sees that it is impossible to pull down a stock, he frequently buys and becomes a bull to cover. This he can do, if he can buy more of the stock than he has sold.

These transactions very frequently involve millions, and they embrace everything under Heaven, Gold, Railroad, and other stocks, grain, lumber; everything in fact that is merchantable is made the subject of their struggles.

A "corner" is the buying of the entire stock of a corporation, or at least more than can be delivered. Thus we will assume that there are 50,000 shares of the Toledo & Wabash in all. The bears ignorant that a corner has been made in Wabash, sell the stock to be delivered in, say thirty days, supposing that there is enough of it in the market to be had, to make delivery at a profit possible. The time approaches and they begin to look about to get the stock. They find to their dismay that there is not a share to be had; for the very good reason that the bulls have it all. They become frantic, but to no purpose. The bulls hold and run the price up to any figure they choose, to which the poor bears are compelled to submit. But don't suppose it is all plain sailing with the bulls! If the bears are strong enough they buy up one of the bulls, which makes a break and if they get a break made, Heaven help the bulls. It is war to the knife and no mercy is shown or expected.

Watering stock is where a corporation becomes exceedingly profitable—too profitable in fact, for the public to endure quietly. Suppose a railroad having a monopoly makes money enough to declare dividends of 20 per cent. The public would clamor for a reduction of fares, so the directors double the number of shares—watering the capital. There is no more capital than before, but they *call* it more. If they double it, they declare 10 per cent. dividends on $2,000,000, instead of 20 per cent. on $1,000,000.

It is all gambling of the most deplorable kind. There are legitimate stock brokers, but the rule is gambling.

SOCIETY

Is fermenting in this city just now. Balls, parties, theatres operas and entertainments of all kinds are in full blast, and the fashionable people are worked terribly. By the way the New York belle is a hard worker during the season. She rises at noon, because she was out late the night before. She breakfasts in her room and dresses herself for the afternoon round. She enters her carriage and drives to reception after reception, until night has come, when she goes home, dresses herself in evening toilet, and again enters her carriage to make a round of three balls and a German, ending up at the last somewhere about three A. M. Then she goes to bed, sleeps till noon, and is up and at it again. And this is pleasure! Were they compelled to do this for a living, there would be more strikes among them than among the laborers. But they do it.

POLITICIANS.

A reputation in New York is a singular thing. Brennan, the Sheriff indicted for the escape of Genet, and in jail therefor, has more friends among the controlling element than ever. The short hatred look upon Brennan as a martyr. The other night a ball was given in his honor, which was run by the most desperate villains in the city. But, mark you, the leading respectable Democrats of the city were there, for they dare not stay away. Mr. Brennan's broken-nosed adherents run the caucusses, and not one of these broad-cloth gentry could get a nomination if they oppose him. Therefore all these men attend the balls of the Brennan kind, and shake hands with them, and smile and fawn on the doubtful women they bring there. New York is under the control of the ruffians, and the Democracy recognize the fact, and acknowledge their rule. There is no hope of anything good from this Nazareth. The country is the only salvation.

IMMIGRATION.

The decline in immigration is now very marked. During the past week the total number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden was only 456, which is the smallest number received in a single week for several years. But they are of a good class. Germany is largely represented. Sweden, Norway and Denmark, contribute their quota. The Scandinavians mostly go to the Northwest, the Germans to the Western Middle States, while the Irish, as many as possible, stay in the large cities, where they can run grog-mills, and finally become Aldermen, contractors, and run things generally.

THE POOR

Are suffering this winter. There is work enough in New York for 80 per cent. of the working men, so there is no occasion for much distress among those who have health and strength. But the sick and the weak are in a pitiable condition. Every day sick men and women are found in the garrets of the over-crowded tenements and in the cellers as well, dying from hunger and cold. The soup-houses are doing a great and good work in feeding the poor, but what good is a soup-house to a woman who cannot get to it? It is estimated that 400 men and women perished from cold and hunger in this city last week. Why any human being comes to or stays in a great city, is something beyond my comprehension. I don't know why I am here. Where one succeeds a thousand fails, and success here does not mean as much as it does anywhere else.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

continues to excite especial attention. The fact is that New York ought to lose it for she has never done anything to foster it. All the grain that comes to this city is handled by hand—it has to be carted from the depot to the vessels and the cost of transfer almost eats it up. A movement is on foot to build tracks by the water-side—to erect elevators as in the Lake Cities, so that the grain can be taken out of the cars and loaded into vessels at slight cost. This is all that can possibly save the trade, and this will not do it unless the Erie Canal is enlarged and the exorbitant tolls thereon lessened. Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore all have superior facilities and they are taking the trade. Why don't the farmer's organizations take some action in the matter of the canals? There is little use in looking to New York for relief.

PIETRO.

LETTER FROM WYOMING TERRITORY.

Something About the Animals Which Formerly Inhabited our Western Country.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, February 5, 1873.

EDITOR BLADE:—Emboldened by your kind notice of my first communication to the BLADE, I now propose to lay before your readers some additional and interesting facts, which go to prove that the plains, instead of being a new country, is really a very ancient and a very remarkable region. Traveling over every part of the plains since 1857, from the Missouri on the east, to Nevada on the west, and from the frontiers of Arizona on the south, to Dakotah and Montana on the north and west, my opportunities for observation have been various and extended. To attempt to give even a faint outline of all the attractions of the great plains and mountains, would be sheer folly, as it would take several large volumes to contain it; and, therefore, I shall only attempt a description of some of the fossils found in different parts of the plains in the last 17 years. Not being well posted in geology, you will excuse any *faux pas* or *lapsus linguæ* I may perpetrate. Colorado once contained the rhinoceros, and several other species of tropical animals, or a fossil fauna (so to speak) that are now unknown and entirely extinct. Seven distinct species of those animals have been discovered in the Valley of the South Platte. Several skulls of the above animals have been found by exploring and surveying parties, and many other fossils of carnivora, ruminants and rodents were discovered, which I do not feel myself competent to describe. In Kansas, Wyoming and Dakota, several species of horses were found, which utterly explodes the old theory that there were none of those noble animals in America until introduced by the Spaniards. In the Bad Lands in Dakota, directly north of, and 350 miles from here, is found the fossil remains of over 80 different animals, new to science and now wholly extinct. The pachyderms, or the thick-skinned animals are numerous, and many of the rhinoceros family, as well as elephants, hippopotamus, hyenas, tigers, felines, &c., &c., now only to be met with in the jungles of India and Africa. Also, varieties of fresh water, and particularly marine shells. In the *Mauvais Terre*, or Bad Lands, are found fresh water turtles, from a few inches to three and four feet across the backs, as well as unknown reptiles, and a species of animals a cross between the hog and deer. These are all interested in a white, fine clayey soil, that I heard one geologist say was the bed of a large fresh water lake, at some remote period. When out there in '66 I found many specimens. The strange, curious, remote and unknown fauna, that these fossils disclose, give rise to many curious speculations. Some contend that not only this region, but the whole Western Continent was peopled and occupied by men, races and animals now unknown, for countless ages before our history began: that it was subsequently submerged by the ocean, and afterwards upheaved by some stupendous convulsion of nature. There appears to be good ground for such a supposition on many accounts; principally to be found in the fact that upon some of the highest mountains are found the remains of sea animals, fishes, and many varieties of molluska, clam and oyster shells, &c., either lying on the surface, or embodied in the soil or solid rock. Explorations by several geologists in Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, have brought to light those fossils that go to prove, beyond doubt or cavil, that those plains were once inhabited by men, and a fauna now totally extinct, and many of them new to science and natural history. Among these are several species of the horse, ten species of the rhinoceros, three or four species of hippopotami, elephants, hyenas, tigers, reptiles, foxes, wolves, hogs, and many other strange animals, of which, until those discoveries, we have had no knowledge. Here is a wide field for Geologists Scientists, and Theorists, and with these scientific, classic and learned gentlemen I am disposed to leave the subject for the present.

M. O. HEALY.

The War Against Rum.

The Woman's Crusade against the whisky traffic opened up with renewed efforts at Jeffersonville, Indiana. At 9 o'clock Monday morning great numbers of the Union Association gathered and held devotional exercises at eight different saloons. At every saloon they were received kindly, and protected by the police from the jam of the immense crowd that congregated at every saloon. Business is partially suspended, and the streets are lined with citizens of every class. The excitement over the movement is at its height. So far no apparent effect has been noticed among the saloon proprietors. They all decline to sign the pledge. The boisterous disposition that developed itself on Saturday was more quiet and orderly.

The excitement with reference to the temperance movement has reached Louisville, and it is estimated that at least 2,000 people, mostly Germans from Jeffersonville, have arrived, and every trip of the two ferry boats brings increasing numbers. Exercises on the street have been abandoned, and at this hour (3 o'clock) a large meeting for the good of the cause is being held at the Wall Street Methodist Church. The divine services will be continued on the street and saloons, and to-morrow a grand mass temperance meeting is to be held at Mozart Hall.

The first movement of the war on the liquor traffic in Columbus was the meeting in the City Hall Monday evening. More than 3,000 persons were present, about half being ladies. Several members of the General Assembly occupied seats on the platform.

A meeting of representative people from various parts of Ohio was held in Columbus last Tuesday, to take steps to organize a bureau of whom persons in all parts of the State can obtain information as to the method of conducting this work.

The crusaders are still moving on the works of the enemy at Ripley, O. One more saloon surrendered, and the last one remaining is a wholesale establishment, which has been retailing by the drinks. The owner proposes to stop retailing, but this will not suffice. The ladies watch now as well as pray. Some of the saloon keepers who have been unwillingly worsted are preparing to leave for Germany.

A dispatch from Jeffersonville, Ind., says: A grand and enthusiastic rally to sustain the women's temperance movement in this city, was held at Mozart Hall Tuesday evening. The crowd was immense, and many were turned away for want of standing room. S. B. Dierfendorfer, a prominent coal merchant presided, while several ministers and many prominent citizens made short and effective speeches, giving the utmost encouragement to the movement. The general sympathy, outside of the saloon proprietors, is in favor of a continued and vigorous prosecution of the work. It was resolved to organize a stock company with $25,000 capital to aid and prosecute the movement. The subscription was lively and the full amount likely soon to be raised. The manner in which the bummers undertook to suppress the movement has signally failed, and created renewed sympathy in favor of the movement, and the work goes on with indications of success.

The ladies of Ripley, Ohio, were out on the various pikes for a mile or two on the 17th. The saloons are too far away to be effectually operated on under the present system, but some of them are asking for terms, and the ladies don't intend relaxing their efforts until all give up. The whisky element are trying to get off a big bluff in the shape of a scarecrow prosecution against those who reported the Lutheran minister as addicted to drink and profanity. It is no go, however, for his character is too well known, and agitation only develops new facts against him. The minister acted a contemptible part, and after making an ass of himself talks of suing the women for $15,000 worth of character. This may result in some interesting developments.

The trial of the injunction against the praying women began in Hillsboro on the 17th. The day was occupied by argument by counsel for the women. No result was reached.

The Temperance crusade is still extending in Ohio and Indiana.

The saloon keepers in Springfield, O., held a meeting and resolved to stop selling to be drank on the premises, which is contrary to law.

Jacob Klein, a saloon keeper at Xenia, was fined to the full extend of the law for using obscene language to some of the praying ladies.

The State Grange at Xenia, on the 18th inst., passed resolutions endorsing the women's temperance movement, and pledging it support.

The Temperance Crusade begun in Jersey City on the evening of the 18th. Twenty-five ladies proceeded to a billiard saloon, kneeled in prayer, and spent half an hour in exhorting. They were greeted with the jeers of the men, and left without seeming to have made the impression they desired.

The prayer temperance movement commenced in McConnellsville, O., on the 18th, with 140 women.

At Chicago, special dispatches state that the temperance prayer movement has been started at Manchester, Iowa, and Lincoln, Nebraska, a band of women in each of those places having already visited a number of the saloons and held services.

Report from Lincoln, Neb., say the women's temperance movement has been inaugurated there, and on the afternoon of the 17th inst. 39 visited the saloons. At one place the crowd was so great that it broke the floor down and a few persons were injured. The saloon-men threaten to summon the law to their aid.

Jamestown, Greene county, O., reports the surrender of the last saloon on the 19th.

On Thursday evening the brewers of Cincinnati held a private meeting to take action in reference to the temperance movement in the State. One brewer states that Washington Court House, which took 100 kegs of beer daily, now takes none.

On the 19th, Judge Barlow, of Springfield, fined five saloon-keepers in sums of from $50 to $450 each, for selling liquor in violation of the Adair law.

Father Murray, the Catholic priest at Chillicothe, preached a radical temperance sermon last Sunday, but opposed the women's movement.

At Ripley, Ohio, Brewer, proprietor of the only saloon in town, is lying sick, and the ladies kindly respect his request not to engage as a band in religious exercises at his house, but they visit him individually with prayer and solicitude. Behme, in the suburbs, locked them out on the 19th. Springer agreed to give up, but his wife and daughter object. There are only two or three saloons now within one mile of the town, and there will not hold out long. Heavy mass meeting on Thursday night; house crammed; powerful speeches; the interest seems unabated.—A petition was read and circulated for signers, praying the Legislature to let the Adair liquor law remain unchanged.

An Evansville dispatch reports great excitement at Princeton, over an attempt to inaugurate the woman's crusade at that place.

On Friday evening, a very large, harmonious, and enthusiastic Temperance mass meeting was held at Terre Haute, Ind. It was addressed by ex-Lieutenant Governor Cumbach and B. C. Hobbs.

At Columbus on the same day, the ladies' prayer meeting, now being held daily, preparatory to a more active movement on the liquor dealers, is growing each day, and much interest is manifested. No plan of campaign is yet decided on, although it is asserted that a plan similar to that adopted at Hillsboro is being much discussed. The general meeting of next Tuesday will decide the plan to be observed.

A New York dispatch of Friday reports that 3,000 women of that city have offered their services since Sunday, to conduct a Union Temperance prayer meeting to inaugurate the war against King Alcohol. The Brooklyn Women's Temperance Society, on Friday, resolved to call a public meeting to devise means to prevent liquor selling on Sunday. A large number are in favor of adopting the plan resorted to in the west.

At Columbus on Saturday morning the women's prayer meeting, notwithstanding the rain, was very large, and much interest was manifested. A special request was made for the prayers of Christian people everywhere that their efforts may be crowned with success, and they be given wisdom to conduct the campaign, which is to be opened next week.

A Cincinnati *Gazette* special says a large temperance mass meeting was held at Springfield Saturday afternoon. All the saloons closed their doors that day, which is unusual.

On Saturday a special to the Cincinnati Gazette from Union City, Ind., reports the temperance movement there, in which $3,000 has been raised to execute the law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors, and states that of 12 saloons, all but two have been closed since last Friday.

A dispatch from Mt. Vernon, O., reports the success of the women's movement there, closing several saloons, with the promise of greater success.

A Philadelphia dispatch says the Temperance Crusade promises to begin there this week.

At Louisville on Saturday, a meeting of temperance people held in that city, arrangements were made looking toward a movement against liquor dealers.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, South America, dated the 18th inst., says the churches are moving in the interest of temperance. The trustees of Trinity are reported to have decided to no longer lease the property of the church for the purpose of liquor-selling, and inquiries are making by other churches that members may be prevailed upon to stipulate that their property shall not be used hereafter as saloons.

New York telegrams of Sunday night report that the Temperance Crusade opened Sunday evening by meetings in the Church of the Strangers and the Seventeenth Street Baptist Church, both of which were well attended. In the former addresses were delived by A. T. McMullen and Rev. Dr. Deems, urging on the good work, and inculcating perseverence and energy. In the latter, Dr. R. E. Sutton, of Rome, and ex-Judge Vancott, made stirring appeals for the suppression of this vice. Though it is evident strong opposition will be manifested toward the movement, the advocates of temperance are hopeful of succeeding in the end.

The Indians—The Government Assumes the Offensive.

At Washington on the 18th inst., the War Department had advices from Texas that Lieutenant-Colonel Buell, with a command consisting of parts of companies D and G, Tenth Cavalry, and fifteen Tonka Scouts, struck a small camp of Comanches on the Double Mountain Fork on the 5th inst., and killed ten Indians and captured all their stock, consisting of 64 horses.

A Galveston News special from Austin of the 18th inst., says six citizens of Beaver Creek, near Fort Sill, were robbed of all their horses by Kiowa Indians from the reservation. Forty head of horses and mules were stolen from ranches on the Rio Grande, 30 miles above Fort Pittman.

Omaha dispatches state that thirty or forty Indians were seen on the evening of the 16th seven miles above the upper crossing of Horse Shoe by Lieutenant Allen, who, with a body of men, were gathering up the beef herd at Fort Fetterman, which had been stampeded Sunday night. He did not dare leave the herd to attack them.

Information received on the 18th from agent Saville says: "The war party of the Minneconjous have all gone north, burning the prairie behind them. Red Cloud informs me that a messenger from Black Twins has come in and that his party will come in, but that Crazy Horse and party will join the Minneconjous.—I have told the Ogallallas that the army will strike these Indians, and they must choose between fighting them or us.—They have chosen to stand by their agency and the United States, and they can be depended upon in this case. I am making efforts to unite the Ogallallas and the Brules in a defense of this part of the country. Pipe Iron, a relation of Blue Horse, started for the Black Hills to-day, to gather information of the movements of the Northern Sioux. There are a number of Ogallallas in the North now. There are remaining a number of Minneconjous and Sansarcs in the different camps about the Agency, for what purpose it is not known; not a good one, I think."

Agent Saville says he supposes these Indians will be speedily punished, and requests to be kept advised of military movements, that he may be prepared to give information, and keep the Ogallallas out of the way. He is getting all the property and white men inside the stockade. He also requests the commanding officer at Sidney barracks to get all the Ogallallas of the Kiowsic band, who are supposed to be in that neighborhood, together, and send them under military escort to the North Platte River. General Ord has instructed the commandant there to do so.

The Grangers of Ohio.

The State Grange of Ohio met at Xenis, on the 17th. Five hundred and fifty-five delegates, all Masters of Granges, are present. Worthy Master S. H. Ellis is presiding. One hundred and fifty visiting members are present. This represents all but about 45 Granges in the State, and is the first annual meeting of the Ohio State Grange. The forenoon was spent in examining credentials and appointing Committees.

In the afternoon, the reports of the Secretary and Worthy Master were read.

A motion to ask the Railroads for half fare arrangements was made and indignantly tabled.

A motion to make an organ of a certain newspaper shared the same fate.

The Secretary reported that 550 of 600 Granges in Ohio had been organized since last April.

A committee was appointed to report on mutual fire insurance for farm property.

The meetings are secret. The motion to make them open was voted down.

The men are enthusiastic and work with rapidity and harmony.

The Pennsylvania Election.

At the Mayor's office in Philadelphia and Police Telegraph office the general impression is that Stokely has been re-elected Mayor by about 10,000 majority. The few scattering returns thus far received show that Republican Wards generally give Stokeley a majority, though much reduced from former years.

At Reading, Altoona, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, and Allentown, the Democrats elect Mayors.

—Dr. L. W. Faulkner, of Champaign, Illinois, says: "I have been selling Kress Fever Tonic for several years past, under a warrant to cure, and have had but one instance of failure. From what I see of its action, I believe it will cure in ninety-nine cases in every hundred." Such testimonials as this certainly indicate merit in this ague medicine. The proprietors warrant it to cure ague. A box of pills in each wrapper. Your druggists will furnish it.

☞ Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Louisville, Ky., has given three years to the building up of a Public Library in Louisville, which he intends shall be the best in the country. He is doing it by a series of Gift Concerts, the profits of which go to the Library. The third drawing distributed $300,000 and the fourth, which takes place March 31st, distributes $1,500,000. The drawing will certainly occur on the day named, and the 12,000 gifts distributed as set forth in advertisements.

—Some Parents spend their money for Patent Medicine to cure their children's colds. Some save their money and prevent the colds by having SILVER TIPPED Shoes, which never wear through at the toe.

—Absurd to think of using thread which will rot, or pegs that shrink and fall out. To fasten the soles of boots and shoes to the upper, CABLE SCREW WIRE is the only method that will hold.

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YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habit and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

☞ It will be seen from an advertisement in another column, that the Agent of the Public Library, Louisville, Kentucky, has over a million of dollars in Bank, and that he assures the public of a full drawing on the 31st of March next.

The list of gifts is exceedingly attractive and the high personal character of the manager is a guarantee that they will perform what they promise.

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☞ **Certain Pleasures Vanish** when the teeth decay, viz: The pleasure derived from eating, the pleasure arising from the consciousness of possessing a sweet breath, and the pleasure of knowing that a smile in parting the rosy lips reveals new beauties behind them. Render these pleasures perpetual by the regular use of Sozodont.

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Reading for Little Folks.

THE IMPATIENT HEN.

This is the tale of a queer old hen
Who sat on eggs exactly ten,
She made her nest with pride and care,
And weather foul or weather fair,
You always found her at her post,
For patience was her daily toast,
Alas! now oft it is our lot
To brag of what we havn't got!
This will apply to hens and men,
And boys and girls.

Days passed, and when
The sun began to warmer grow,
The grass and leaves began to show,
Their twinkling green on hill and vale;
When sweet and pleasant was the gale,
This queer old hen began to long
To join once more the noisy throng
Of idle gossips—half a score—
That strutted by the old barn door.

"O, dear! O dear! here I am tied!
A weary lot is mine," she sighed.
"No gleam of pleasure do I catch;
Why don't these tiresome chickens hatch?
It worries me in heart and legs
To sit so long upon these eggs.
I'm sick of pining here at home;
O chicks, chicks, why don't you come?
Your little houses white and warm,
I've sheltered from the angry storm.

There's mother Dominique next door,
Her darlings number twenty four,
And they've been out a week or more;
And now she wanders at her ease,
So stir your pinky little legs,
My yellow bills come out and walk,
Or e se I'll doubt my eggs are eggs,
And think they are but lumps of chalk."

Then something rash and sad befell;
This old hen pecked each brittle shell,
And, not so wonderful to tell,
Her treatment, which was very rude,
Killed on the spot her tiny brood!
And now, despised by fowls and men,
She lives a broken-hearted hen.

This is the moral of my lay—
To reap success in work and play,
Why spoil whatever you've begun,
Through eagerness to have it done!
Remember poor Dame Partlet's fate!
Don't be impatient! learn to wait!

Youth's Companion.

A Lively Sled Ride.

On a Thursday night, about the middle of January, there was a fall of snow. Not a very heavy fall; the snow might have been deeper, but it was deep enough for sledding. On the Friday, Harry in connection with another boy, Tom Selden, several years older than himself, concocted a grand scheme—they would haul wood on a sled all day Saturday.

It was not to be any trifling "boy-play" wood hauling. Harry's father owned a wood sled—one of the very few sleds in the country—which was no imposing affair, as to size, at least. It was eight feet long and four feet wide; and although it was rough enough—being made of heavy boards nailed transversely upon a couple of solid runners, with upright poles to keep the load in place; it was a good sled as far as it went, when and not been very far of late; for there had been no good sleighing for several seasons. Old Mr. Truly Matthews had a large pile of wood cut in the forest about a mile and a half from the village, and the boys knew that he wanted it hauled to the house, and that by a good day's work considerable money could be made.

All the arrangements were concluded on Friday, which was half holiday, on account of the snow making traveling unpleasant for those scholars who lived at a distance. Harry's father gave his consent to the plan, and loaned his sled. Three negro men agreed to help for one-fourth of the profits. Tom Seiden went into the affair, heart and hand, agreeing to take his share out in fun. What money was made, after paying expenses was to go into the Aunt Mahde Fund, which was tolerably low about that time.

Kate gave her earnest sanction to the scheme, which was quite disinterested on her part, for, being a girl, she could not very well go on a wood hauling expedition, and she could expect to do little else but stay at home and calculate the probable profits of the trip.

The only difficulty was to procure a team; and nothing less than a four-horse team would satisfy the boys.

Mr. Loudon lent one horse, old Selim, big brown fellow, who was very good hauling when he felt in the humor. Tom could bring no horse, for his father did not care to lend his horses for such a purpose. He was afraid they might get their legs broken; and, strange as it seemed to the boys, most of the boys appeared to have similar notions. Horses were very hard to borrow that Friday afternoon; but a negro man, named Isaac Waddell, agreed to hire his thin horse, Hector, for fifty cents for the day; and the store keeper, after much persuasion, lent a big gray mule, Grits by name. There was another mule in the village, which the boys could have if they wanted her; but they didn't want her—that is, if they could get anything else with four legs that would do to go in their team. This was Polly, a little mule belonging to Mrs. Dabney, who kept the postoffice. Polly was not only very little in size, but she was also very little given to going. She did not particularly object to a walk, if it were not too long, and would pull a buggy or carry a man with great complacency, but she seldom indulged in trotting. It was of no use to whip her. Her skin was so thick, or so destitute of feeling that she did not seem to take any notice of a good hard crack. Polly was not a favorite, but she doubtless had her merits, although no one knew exactly what they were. Perhaps the best thing that could be said about her was that she did not take up much room.

But, on Saturday, it was evident that Polly would have to be taken, for no animal could be obtained in her place.

So, soon after the breakfast, the team was collected in Mr. Loudon's back yard, and harnessed to the sled. Besides the three negroes who had been hired, there were seven volunteers—some big and some little—who were willing to work for nothing, if they might have a ride on the sled. The harness was not the best in the world; some of it was leather, and some was rope, and some was chain. It was gathered together from various quarters, like the team—nobody seemed anxious to lend good harness.

Grits and him Hector were the leaders, and Polly and old Selim were the polehorses, so to speak.

When all the straps were buckled, and the chains hooked, and the knots tied, (and this took a good while, as there were only twelve men and boys to do it), Dick Ford jumped on old Selim, little Johnny Sapp, as black as ink, was hoisted on Grits, and Gregory Montague, a tall yellow boy, with high boots and no toes to them, bestrode thin Hector. Harry, Tom, and nine negroes, (two more had just come into the yard,) jumped on the sled. Dick Ford cracked his whip; Kate stood on the back door step and clapped her hands; all the darkies shouted; Tom and Harry hurrahed; and away they didn't go.

Polly wasn't ready.

And what was more, old brown Selim was perfectly willing to wait for her. He looked around mildly at the little mule, as if he would say: "Now, don't be in a hurry my good Polly. Be sure you're right before you go ahead."

Polly was quite sure she wasn't right, and stood as stiffly as if she had been frozen to the ground, and all the cracking of whips and shouting of "Git up!" "Go 'long!" "What you mean, dar? you Polly!" made no impression on her.

Then Harry made his voice heard above the hubbub.

"Never mind Polly!" he shouted. 'Let her alone. Dick and you other fellows, just start off your own horses. Now, then! Get up, all of you!"

At this, every rider whipped up his horse or his mule, and spurred him with his heels, and every darkey shouted, "Hi, dar!" and off they went, rattledy bang!

Polly went, too. There was never such an astonished little mule in this world! Out of the gate they all whirled at a full gallop, and up the road, tearing along. Negroes shouting, chains rattling, snow flying back from sixteen pounding hoofs, sled cutting through the snow like a ship at sea, and a little darkey shouting out behind at every bounce over a rough place!

"Hurrah!" cried Harry, holding tight to an upright pole. "Isn't this spendid!"

'Splendid! It's glorious!" shouted Tom. "Its better than being a pi——." And down he went on his knees, as the big sled banged over a stone in the road, and Josephine's Bobby was bounced out into a snow-drift under a fence.

Whether Tom intended to say a pirate or a pyrotechnic, was never discovered; but, in six minutes there was only one of the small darkies left on the sled. The men, and this one, John William Webster, hung on to the pole as if they were glued there.

As for Polly, she was carried along faster than she ever went before in her life. She jumped, she skipped, she galloped, she slid, she skated; sometimes sitting down, and sometimes on her feet, but flying along, all the same, no matter how she chose to go.

And so, rattling, shouting, banging, bouncing; snow flying and whips cracking, on they sped, until John Webster's pole came out, and clip! he went heels over head into the snow.

But John Williams had a soul above tumbles. In an instant he jerked himself up to his feet, dropped the pole, and dashed after the sled.

Swiftly onward went the sled, and right behind came John Williams, his legs working like steamboat wheels, his white teeth shining and his big eyes sparkling.

There was no stopping the sled; but there was no stopping John Williams, either, and in less than two minutes he reached the sled, grabbed a man by the leg, and tugged and pulled until he seated himself on the end board.

"I tole yer so!" said he, when he got his breath. And yet he hadn't told anybody anything.

And now the woods were reached, and after a deal of pulling and shouting, the team was brought to a halt, and then slowly led through a short road to where the wood was piled.

The big mule and the horses steamed and puffed a little, but Polly stood as calm as a rocking horse.—*F. R. Stockton, in St. Nicholas for February.*

Polly Waite's Speculation.

It was the Fourth of July, thirty years ago. Polly Waite had come with her father from the distant farm-house on the hill to witness the celebration in the village. When the last stretch of woods was passed, the first view of the village burst upon Polly's astonished eyes. Dogs barked, boys hurrahed, guns were fired, and amid the general commotion Polly was left at the door of the church, where there was to be an oration. What this last was like Polly could not make up her mind. Her big brother, who was now a grim soldier with a tall cap and stiff plume, gorgeous in his red sash and newly scoured sword, had said something about its being "spread-eagle," and she made up her mind that it must be something more formidable than Mrs. Smith's geese from which she fled with such terror. While this was being thought over—for Polly was now quietly seated in the crowded church—she caught sight of something that banished even the Fourth and its glories, for there was a little girl no larger than herself, with a dainty pink sunshade. Was it possible that any little girl ever before was so blest!

Many a time had Polly tugged the old blue cotton umbrella to school, and felt that she was doing herself much honor. True, it was heavy, and the hill steep, but father and mother carried it, and it seemed to add to her importance to be trusted with it. Then came a wish that almost made her heart stand still, if she could only have a sunshade like that! The more she watched the owner of the pink silk beauty, the more desirable did it seem. Now it was a fan, and the very sight of it in motion made Polly feel that life would not long be endurable without one. The rest of the day was spent in sober thought how to get it. To ask father and mother was useless, for the necessaries of life were obtained by hard work, and such luxuries were not to be thought of. The next day Polly made a call on Betsey Marston, who had made some ventures in a way which had yielded a little money. Betsey soon settled the matter; he had braided hair bracelets to earn her money, but that was beyond Polly's skill, but her brother, who was clerk in a drug store in Chester, had told her that the man who owned it bought raspberry leaves and lobelia seed and paid money for them. Was it possible that money could be obtained so easily? Already she saw herself the owner of a sunshade, and had bought her mother a new milk pitcher with roses on it, just such a one as she had admired at Mr. Tenney's store on the common.

Polly was very busy now. Day after day a little gingham sunbonnet and black dog might have been seen wandering over the pasture and orchard. The open chamber of the old house was soon filled with perfume of the raspberry leaves gathered from the bushes that grew by the old stone wall. Now and then Betsey lent a helping hand, and, at the same time, carried Polly's air castle several stories higher by her vivid explanation of the ways to get money that she knew of. Polly's speculation became the joke of the family, but as the matter was too serious for her to bear much of it without tears, it was seldom spoken of, except now and then to caution Polly not to be too certain of success. Poor little girl, her hands were sore and covered with scratches, but thoughts of the nicely polished handle they hoped to clasp acted like magic, and the work went on.

When winter came, and her father was getting ready to go to Kingston, a large town some miles away, to sell his pork and oats, Polly asked him timidly if she would take her things along and sell them.

"Why, yes, Polly, I can take them, but I don't suppose it will be of any use. I think Betsy must be mistaken.

Polly felt unbounded confidence in Betsey and her "facts," and was sure her father would be successful in disposing of her treasures, so the raspberry leaves were closely pressed into a bag, and the lobelia seed; had been carefully beaten out and cleaned, was put into a bottle. With trembling hands she committed them to the sleigh-box, and then watched Old Grey until she turned the corner and passed out of sight. What long hours that day brought; but at last night came, and with it her father. At last, when his overcoat was taken off, and he was seated by the stove to warm himself, she came up anxiously and laid one hand on his knee. This attracted his attention, and he said, "Well, Polly, I had to bring your things back. You see it was just as I told you; the Shakers prepare most that they buy, and they don't care for leaves unless they are pressed, and the lobelia seed must be pulverized."

With the first sentence Polly's spirits had fallen so low that she neither heard nor cared for their excuses. Taking Prince as the only one who could fully appreciate her grief, she went out to the wood-shed and cried as though all her prospects in life had failed with the sunshade.

Her air castle had fallen, and she had no more faith in speculations. So she settled down to her old work of knitting and washing dishes. Before she attained to the dignity of a silk parasol, life had assumed so much of a reality that it had not the charm she had hoped for in the pink silk sunshade.

That winter was one of sickness, and the leaves were in great demand among the neighbors, who wondered at the thoughtfulness that had caused so many to be gathered. Part of the lobelia seed is still kept in a bottle in her father's desk, mostly, I think, as a reminder of the little girl who gathered it.

So ended Polly's speculation, but the remembrance of it has been with her, and helped her patiently to do the work before her, instead of building air castles for the future.

"Now I Lay Me."

"Mother, may I lay me down to sleep?" said little Jenny one day, though the sun had not yet reached "the noonday mark" on the window-sill.

"We are all very early risers, ma'am," said Jenny's mother, turning to me; "and our little girl so steadily trudges around, and helps take care of baby when mother is busy, that she always has to take a nap before dinner, so as to be bright when father comes in from the farm-lands.

"Yes, Jenny, daughter. Come and let mother loosen your frock; and you will find the light wrapper on your bed-post." And mother unbuttoned the neat calico dress, which Jenny slipped off over her head, and taking it up carefully, hung it on the low bed-post from which she had taken the light wrapper, or "sleepy gown," as Jenny calls it, which mother keeps for her to take naps in. She then took off her little shoes, and kissing her mother, knelt down right beside her bed, and said reverently, "Now I lay me"—those simple lines which have been uttered by so many lips before the weary form has been stretched upon its bed to rest.

"Why, Jenny," said I as she laid herself on the bed, "my little ones only say 'Now I lay me' when they go to bed at night."

"Don't they take naps like me when they are tired, ma'am?" said Jenny.

"Oh! yes, my dear! little Lucy always takes a nap before dinner."

"Well, ma'am, I always want the Lord 'my soul to keep' whenever I lay me down to sleep—always."

"It is a notion of her own, ma'am," said Jenny's mother; "and I think a right and good notion. Whenever she lies down to sleep, she always says this little verse, day or night; and father and I think they need the Lord to watch over them through daylight as well as in the darkness of night."

The Humor of the Day.

ISAAC DREAMS.

WASHINGTON, 1st Mo., 10th, 1874.

RESPECTIVE WIFE:
I've dreamed a dream. Would 'twere interpreted
As dreams were wont to be, of old! I dreamed
that I was dead,
And that my spirit soared at once toward that
realm of bliss,
To which I always meant to go when I was
done with this.

The gates of shimmering pearl were closed—
Impatiently I knocked,
For gates of such magnificence, my sober notions shocked;
Straightway above the barrier, a stately head
was raised,
Whose eyes almost abashed me, as on me they
sternly gazed.

"Is thy name Peter?" queried I. "The same," its lips replied.
"Why don't thee then unlock these gates and let me pass inside?"
"Nay, first show thy credentials," said he, with lowering brow;
"Was't thou a just and honest man? Tell me, whence comest thou!"

"From Washington," said I. "That's bad," said Peter, with a frown;
"'Tis years since any were admitted here from that vile town."
"Nay, 'twas not my abiding place. I simply tarried there
To serve my fellow men," said I, Quoth Peter, "On the square?"

"Well, Peter, I shall not deny," said I, "that chances of gain
Hath tempted me to swerve somewhat, and tempted not in vain;
When worthy projects languished, or my patriot spirit tried,
A little filthy lucre oft my zeal anew inspired.

"Thee'll see, I trust, 'twas better that some virtuous man like me
Should intercept those perquisites, which else would certainly
Have gone into the pockets of the sordid and depraved,
And thus been worse than wasted; whereas, 'twas clearly saved."

"Hast stolen much?" said Peter. "Well, technically, nay,
Opinions though, may differ, concerning that back pay."
"Hast ever lied?" "Nay, Peter, I scorned to be thus low,
Unless it were by proxy. Therein I'm pure as snow.

"Although temptation hath sometimes my lofty soul unstrung,
The praise of virtue was a theme that aye inspired my tongue.
Thee will observe good Peter—and I say it with some pride—
That even in my failings I leaned to virtue's side."

Thee knows me, Hannah, and thee knows a brief tale would suffice
To catalogue my slight familiarity with vice.
I felt assured of entrance, for he fumbled with his key,
And his countenance grew milder as he listened unto me.

"Hast thou repented?" queried he. "Yea, verily?" said I.
"That was my last proceeding 'ere I started for the sky."
"One question more," said Peter; "What did men think of thee?"
I proudly said, "*Last month the Senate vindicated me!*"

"Begone! Begone! Thou foolish wretch!" roared Peter wrathfully;
"A Senate vindication argues moral leprosy!
Away! Before I spurn thee to the realm of endless night!"
I saw that he "meant business" and woke in sore affright.

—*Frank Olive in Buffalo Courier.*

The Good Old Days.

Mr. O'Clarence, of North street, has been entertaining an aged aunt in the past week, and finds himself very much improved and strengthened by communing with her. He says he is astonished, though, to find out that the world has degenerated in the past fifty years. He wouldn't believe it if this aunt hadn't told him with her own mouth. And it makes Mr. O'Clarence a trifle uncomfortable. He says he thought everything necessary to the success of the universe was going on swimmingly. He had no idea that in the last fifty years the world had gone behind more than in all the thousands of years that preceded that period. He says that when his aunt was a young woman, a half century ago, there was no such goings-on as characterize this unhappy time. Children were children then, and knew how to keep their place. Boys went to school, or worked on the farm, and kept steady, and the girls did the same, and kept by themselves until they grew up to be old enough to have sufficient judgment to take care of themselves. There was no flirting, nor simmering, nor boldfacedness, nor profanity, nor slang, nor tobacco, nor gambling, as there is now, dragging down the people and making old men and women of them before they have got their growth. There was no turning down of lights, and hugging and kissing in the parlor until morning, four nights in the week. There was no gadding about the streets after dark, staring into the faces of the men, and giggling in the most shameful manner possible.

When they went to church in those days, it was to hear the preaching, and not to bite handkerchiefs at each other, and act like a "passel" of fools generally. There was nothing silly, nor improper, nor new-fangled, nor sot up about the actions of people then. A young couple in those days were totally different from a young couple now. He never thought of coming more than once a week, because both of them had too much to do to be engaged in such tomfoolery. He always accompanied her home from church of a Sunday night, and if he went in the house at all—which he rarely did—it was simply to sit on the extreme edge of a chair in a very respectful manner, and converse with her parents. Promptly at ten o'clock he went home and she went to bed, respectably and happy. Her folks were always there when he was, and there was no squeezing of hands, and slobbering, and other nonsense. He never thought of calling her by her given name, nor she him by his given name. They had too much regard for each other and their parents to fall into such levity. When they were married (which was at a proper age, and not like they do now) she had plenty of clothes of her own spinning and making, and many other things, which he did not have to provide, and did not go to her husband with out a rag to her back, as is customary for brides to do now, as our readers well know.

Girls are married now who then would be in pinafores, doing chores about the house, and looking up to their parents. But now the great object is to get a man, and they get him as soon as they can snap hold of one, and before they are old enough to know anything but ribbons, gewgaws, and false hair. Not one of them in a hundred can bake a loaf of bread that a hog would eat. In those days every girl could bake to perfection, and could milk, and spin, and churn (everybody lived on a farm then, we infer) as well as their mothers.

There was no such sickness, and poverty, and misery as there is now. The men weren't weazen-faced and broken down, and the girls pinched-wasted and weak-backed—as all men and all girls are to-day. People then took care of themselves, and lived to a green old age, but now they droop away and die before they are forty. Where do you see people seventy or eighty now, as they were in those times? Where do you, to be sure? Nowheres, of course. All this and much more Mr. O'Clarence's aunt told him, and all this and much more Mr. O'Clarence rehearsed to an attentive and admiring auditory, in Hollister's store, on Saturday night. One among them was a pale young man of one hundred and ninety-four pounds burden, a fit type of this degenerate day, and he, with his weakly eye on the fortunate nephew of his aunt, asked:

"How old is your aunt?"

"Seventy," answered Mr. O'Clarence, with exulting pride.

"A fine old age," said the young man.

"Has she any children?"

"Five," said Mr. O'Clarence, promptly.

"How old is the eldest?"

"Fifty-odd."

"Fifty-odd," repeated the young man, slowly. "How much over fifty?"

"He is fifty-two for certain," said Mr. O'Clarence, in a tone that implied that he was imparting some astonishing but gratifying information.

"Fifty-two, eh? and she is seventy," pursued the young man; "then she was eighteen when she was born?"

"Yes," answered Mr. O'Clarence uneasily.

"She was eighteen when she was born," said the young man, thoughtfully, "and about seventeen, perhaps, when she was married."

As this was said in a speculative manner, and was addressed to nobody in particular, no one answered; and Mr. O'Clarence took up his groceries and went silently home.—*Danbury News.*

Max Adeler's Humor.

Mr. Sledaker, of Burlington, came into the house the other day with his jaws firmly set together, and by groans and pantomime gave his wife to understand that he was unable to open them. Mrs. Sledaker instantly sent for a doctor, despite the evident unwillingness of her husband, and when the physician came and examined the patient, he said that Sledaker had lockjaw, and must instantly be put to bed and bled. Sledaker in dumb show protested against this, and when the doctor insisted upon it, he became infuriated and seized the poker for the purpose of defending himself. The doctor told Mrs. Sledaker that this was one of the paroxysms that always attended such cases. Sledaker's mind, he said, was slightly unsettled. Then the doctor went out and called in four able-bodied men, who put Sledaker in bed and tied him down with a clothes-line. The doctor then bled him and put mustard plasters on his neck and on the back of his head, and applied leeches to his jaw; while Sledaker lay there nearly purple with rage. Then the doctor tried to pry open the patient's jaws with a screwdriver and a hammer, and after breaking two or three front teeth, he succeeded. Then he put his finger in Sledaker's mouth, for the purpose of ascertaining if any of the parts were swollen, and to his amazement he extracted a lump of shoemaker's wax. Sledaker's oldest boy had put it amongst his fine-cut tobacco, and thus had fixed his father's jaws together. Sledaker don't speak to the doctor now, and the doctor talks of suing him for the amount of his bill. But Sledaker's boy has lost all his interest in practical jokes now. He says he had no idea that it hurt so much to be flogged by a trunk strap.

We see in one of the papers a paragraph from a Washington letter, which says that it costs the government two thousand dollars to bury a Congressman who dies at the capital. We should not have noticed the statement but for the fact that we have come across another statement to the following effect: "Recently an eccentric Englishman died and left fifty pounds in his will to a London gas company on condition that it should convert him into gas in one of its crucibles." Now, if it is really practicable to make gas out of an ordinary human being, imagine how enormous would be the quality that could be made from an average Congressman, who is chiefly composed of gas! Therefore, instead of spending so much money for funerals, we insist that hereafter every defunct Congressman shall be turned over to the gas company to be worked up and run through a meter and sold by the cubic foot. It would be an unusually exhilarating experience to read a newspaper by the light of a vaporized Congressman, and to turn that statesman out when we get into bed! There are a great many Congressmen who never will throw light on anything unless they are put through a crucible and emitted from a burner.

A patent medicine advertisement says "this article will cure rheumatism of 19 years' standing." As far as it goes, this is perfectly satisfactory, but we want light upon another view of the matter. Suppose a man's rheumatism is only of three years' standing, must he let it stand for sixteen years more before the medicine will cure it? Or if it has stood for twenty years, is there no hope of a remedy? We want to know about this. It is going to be very unpleasant for man to endure rheumatism for seventeen or eighteen years before he can take medicine for it.

Lewis Gaylord Clark.

The intellectual peculiarity of Lewis Gaylord Clark was humor; it was, of course, instinctive and genuine. He was never else to the world than light-hearted, always kindly disposed, and ever discovering amusement, not only in the trifling, but in the most serious events of life.

This ruling passion of an uncontrolled appreciation of the ludicrous was displayed on the seemingly incongruous occasion of Washington Irving's funeral. A special train was furnished by the Hudson River Railroad Company to take the friends of the deceased from the upper part of the city to Irvington. The crowd that collected that day at the station included the best representatives of the commercial, legal, literary, and artistic minds of the country. Clark, on the occasion, by virtue of his intimate relations with Washington Irving while living, and his personal acquaintance with every celebrity present, without perceiving it, acted as a "self-appointed committee," to give information and direct the "mourners" into the proper cars.

In his spontaneous enthusiasm he called forth a reproof from a young man who was evidently an improvised "special" conductor. The said very much overdressed young man, becoming annoyed at the usurpation of his duties, greatly to the amusement of all who witnessed it, very imperiously announced to the vivacious Clark, the following clearly defined statement: "Sir, I don't know your name, but I have charge of these cars."

Clark turned on the speaker, and apparently measuring him at a glance, lighted up his own face with his blandest smile and superior intelligence, and then cordially seizing the offended official by both hands, and shaking them with friendly violence, said with an emphasis that was heard by a hundred persons, "Why, Biggs, I am delighted to see you!"

Mr. "Pompus" was decidedly confused, and very indignant, and promptly replied, "My name, Sir, is not Biggs."

"Not Biggs!" echoed Clark, starting back with what appeared to be unfeigned astonishment—"not Biggs! Well, upon my word, you don't know much, but you certainly know your own name better than I do."

Of course the many who witnessed this encounter greeted it with hearty laughter, which ran electric through the crowd. We are, of course, sorry to write that, spite of the solemnity of the occasion, "the young man" subsequently never entered the cars on the trip without being assailed by the "irreverent" with the query of "How are *you* Biggs?"—*Harper's Magazine.*

Smikes in the Fog.

Smikes took advantage of the fog to have a joke. He stood on the corner of Second avenue and Third street, and commenced looking for his pocket book, he told two policemen who were standing there that he had lost. They, having borrowed a lantern, joined in the search. Two bakers, one butcher, six newsboys and a Dutch woman assisted in looking for the lost pocket book, while Smikes stood against a lamp post, overlooking the whole proceedings. After the policemen had searched for two hours and a half, Smikes said:

"Oh, I guess you can't find that 'ere pocket book. It's too foggy."

"We'll look for it, anyhow," said one of the policemen. "How long is it since you dropped it?"

Smikes blew his nose, and answered:

'How long is it since I dropped it? Well, now, I reckon it's goin' on ter *ten years* since I dropped that ere pocket book."

The fog was thick, I couldn't see very clearly, but I heard a concussion like a ham of meat falling on a negro's head from a third story window, and that afternoon Mrs. Smikes was making bread and milk poultice.

An Episcopal Difficulty.

At one time during the late war our troops made a sweeping advance through Arkansas, and, under general instructions, took possession of every prominent official of church or State and sent him back under custody until his status should be determined. Among the former was the Right Rev. Dr. Lay, then Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for that jurisdiction, and well known for his efficient and zealous labors.

The rector of the little parish at Camden complained of frequent attacks upon the discipline and policy of his Church by a Methodist brother who was ministering to a large congregation in the same place. The bishop's temporary detention took place during a great revival among the Methodists and was considered too good a thing to be lost. Accordingly the pastor of the flock announced it during the evening meeting, thus: "You may not know, brethren, how these Episcopals git religion, so I'll tell you. They have a bishop come round about once a year and the pastor sets 'em all up in a row, and the bishop fastens his hands down on their heads, and that's the way they do it. But," (making a long pause) "they can't git no religion now, fur Old Abe's got their bishop."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Popular Science.

The Adulteration of Tea.

The fact that there are large quantities of tea sold from which the strength has already been exhausted, is one generally recognized, and there seems to be but little question that certain of the unscrupulous dealers in this commodity are accustomed to purchase the steeped tea leaves from hotels, restaurants, etc., and, by ingenious methods of manipulation, to render them of the same form and color as the genuine fresh leaves. This being the case, it becomes an important problem how to detect this fraud. As there are no foreign substances introduced, the common methods for the determination of adulterations cannot be applied. It is now proposed to employ the methods by which the amount of tannin, gum, and woody fibre is usually determined, and comparing the results with those obtained from a standard sample. It appears that genuine black tea, of rather more than the average quality, contains about twelve per cent. of tannin. Mr. A. H. Allen, F. C. S., having given this subject careful study, reaches the conclusion that "a careful determination of the gum, insoluble matter, and tannin, in any sample of tea, would enable the analyst to form a very accurate opinion as to the presence or absence of exhausted leaves," etc. As illustrating this point he gives the following result of two analyses, made the first from a fresh sample of superior Congou tea, and the second from the same after it had been infused in a teapot in the usual manner:

	Original.	Exhausted.
Moisture	9.2	11.1
Insoluble matter	58.7	87.5
Gum	10.5	5.8
Tannin	15.2	5.3

A method for the detection of blood is proposed, which depends for its effectiveness upon the character of certain crystals, obtained by a proper chemical treatment. It appears that, when blood is treated by alkalies or acids, hæmatine is formed; this, being combined with hydrochloric acid, gives characteristic crystals. The general process for obtaining the result is described as follows: A small drop of dried blood placed on a glass slide is dissolved in a drop of water, and a minute portion of salt,—chloride of sodium,—is then added. This is then covered by a thin slide, and pure acetic acid introduced between the slides, which are subsequently heated by a spirit-lamp till the incloses liquids reach the boiling-point. This process of adding acetic acid and then heating is repeated till the characteristic crystals are obtained. When observed under a magnifying of three or four hundred diameters, these crystals appear rhomboidal in form, and of a dirty brown color. The reaction is extremely delicate, and, by means of it, the minutest quantities of blood can be distinguished.

Chinese Mining.

The Orville *Mercury* describes as follows the operations of the Chinese miners near that place:

"All along the road on either side can be seen nothing but brush and rough lumber and shake shanties, in size twelve by thirty feet, and shafts and drafts with rough and ancient-looking windlasses, rockers, pans, pumps, and other tools and equipments incident to diggings of this class. All the tools and fixtures used are old, and none of the more improved and scientific are to be seen in use. For example, they do not even use our style of forge bellows, but have a most ingenious and cheap substitute in the form of an oblong box, about three feet long, which is made on the same principle as a steam-chest, and in the box is a piston-rod, which, by pulling out and pushing back again ejects a blast of wind through a rude looking iron nozzle, the whole worked by two valves on either end of the box. There is but one white blacksmith among about four to six thousand of these mining Celestials, and the other forges are run entirely by the Chinese themselves. They do not use our iron anvils, but as a substitute a species of black granite stone, a large flat piece of which they forge and point their picks on; and when the stone is broken they substitute a new one, and so on, thus saving the expense of an anvil. They are primitive in all their workings around the shaft, and carry out or imitate the ideas of the California mines of over twenty years ago. We saw one fellow washing his shirt and pants, hanging them up on some railings to dry, and going around clad in his boots until they were dry enough to wear. It is indeed singular that, with all their awkwardness and ignorance of mining, they can make such wages as they are certainly doing."

The necrology of the scientific world is properly to be made by men of science, for the ordinary observer can do little better than see the most popular figures, and is always in danger of passing in silence over the claims of men whom the learned would acknowledge as their masters, although obscure.—Among the deceased scientific men by all odds the most notable, as scientific men are known to the outside world, was Agassiz, who had made his name such a household word among American citizens of all orders; and next after him was our own eminent botanist, Dr. John Torrey; the German Von Sydow, the most distinguished of military geographers, and of invaluable assistance to the Prussian War Department; the French surgeon Nelaton; and the English physician Sir Henry Holland, who was certainly universally known. Of a celebrity more like that of Agassiz than that of Torrey were the famous Liebig and the once famous M. F. Maury. Others, among many who might be mentioned, are Mr. Albany Hancock, Gustav, Rose, Joseph Barclay Pentland, and Professor de la Rive, of Geneva, whom we might have mentioned among the ambassadors, for in the crisis of 1860, at the time of the cession of Savoy and Nice, the Swiss Government sent him to England. In that country he had many friends. As not remotely connected with the scientific world, we set down here the names of the explorers George Catlin, the great traveler among the Indians; Sir Robert McClure, who first made the Northwest Passage; Captain Hall of the *Polaris*; and the Count dal Verde, a young Milanese, who, if we are not mistaken, was fired by the success of Mr. Stanley, in finding Dr. Livingstone, and is the latest victim of African, as Dr. Hall is of Arctic exploration.—*Nation.*

A Coal Mine in Greenland.

This is the latest feature attracting attention in the Frigid Zone. It is nearly a hundred miles from Godhaven, and on the northeast side of the island of Disco, in the weight or strait. The vein of coal is about thirty inches in thickness, running longitudinally into the mountain a few feet back from the beach, and about one hundred feet above the level. A party that went in search of the Polaris sufferers visited the mine and examined it. They found on top of the vein of coal three strata—two of sand, with one of clay between the two, forming a total thickness of fifteen feet, which sand and clay had first to be removed before the coal could be taken out. They found veins of ice running through the sand as far down as the coal, and the vein of coal increased in thickness and good quality as it descended, containing a large per centage of bitumen and a light sprinkling of rosin. The first day the party mined and took out and carried to the beach ready for embarkation about fifteen tons of gas coal. If they had remained, they could have taken out one hundred tons of coal in five days. It is thus proven that the mineral resources of Greenland are not confined to kryolite; and indeed there may be many valuable mines of various kinds there, the mining of which in the bosom of the earth would be free from the terrible severity of the cold. Doubtless further explorations and mining operations hereafter will render Greenland a habitable country for a mining population. With good coal available there in ample supplies, life will be shorn of much of the terrors hitherto incident to the climate.—*The Technologist.*

Is the Dodo Extinct?

Mr. Manley Hopkins, the English Consul-General at Hawaii, reports that among some rare birds brought by a vessel from the Samoan Islands was a genuine live dodo. As this bird was believed to have become extinct, the announcement of a living specimen has naturally caused a stir among students, and already certain distinguished authorities have ventured to question the correctness of Mr. Hopkins' statement, believing that this gentleman has confounded the original dodo with some allied species. Professor Owen, in a recent letter to the London *Times*, says: "The bird of the Samoan Islands is the dodie. The extinct dodo of the Island of Mauritius was six times bulkier." The original dodo was discovered by Vasco de Gama, in the year 1487, and received from the sailors the name "waigh vogel"—yellow-bird. As no specimen has been discovered for a century or more, the species is believed to have become extinct. There is in the British Museum a single foot, preserved and highly prized, while the Asmolean Museum at Oxford is the possessor of a head and foot. Mr. Bartlett, of the Zoological Gardens, constructed a very perfect model of the dodo from a picture in the British Museum, aided by the descriptions of old naturalists. This was unfortunately burned at the Crystal Palace fire. Mr. Bartlett also doubts the authenticity of Mr. Hopkins' discovery, being of the opinion that this new bird must be the didunculus, a pigeon-like bird, that has been well known for years, living specimens of which have already been exhibited at the Zoological Gardens.

Facts Concerning Gold and Silver.

The vigorous measures which have been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of bringing about the resumption of specie payments, render the following notes of Prof. J. F. L. Schirmer, superintendent of the Branch Mint at Denver, Col., very interesting. One ton (2,000 pounds avoirdupois) of gold or silver contains 29,163 troy ounces; and, therefore, the value of a ton of pure gold is $602,790.21, and a ton of silver $37,704.84. A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,218.75 pounds avoirdupois, a cubic foot of pure silver weighs 655.25 pounds avoirdupois. One million dollars gold coin weighs 3,685.8 pounds avoirdupois; $1,000,000 silver coin weighs 58,929.9 pounds avoirdupois. If there is one per cent. of gold or silver in one ton of ore, it contains 291.63 ounces troy, of either of these metals. The average fineness of the Colorado gold is 781 in 1,000, and the natural alloy: gold 781, silver 209, copper 10; total 1,000. The calculations at the Mint are made on the basis that 43 ounces of standard gold, or 900 fine (coin) is worth $800; and 11 ounces of silver, 900 fine (coin) is worth $12.80.

Straw as Fuel.

Many experiments have been made in the manufacture of steam-boilers and furnaces, with the object of utilizing straw, reeds, grass, and other vegetable fibrous substances as fuel, in those countries where coal and wood are scarce; but none of them have given satisfaction. A recent invention of Mr. Joseph Shuttleworth, of London, is claimed to have overcome the many objections existing against other inventions of like nature, and promises to prove satisfactory. The fire-boxes are adapted for this purpose by special construction. The fire door is formed open to the bottom of the fire-box, and the straw or similar fuel is introduced to the furnace at the lower part of the fire door, and underneath the fire-box through an aperture in the fire-bars, by means either of a detached tube or expanding hopper, or a double-sized oven, forming part of the boiler. The fire-box is closed at the bottom by a plate,—plain or perforated,—or by the ordinary grate and ash-pan; and it is also provided with an inclined perforated plate or grating, placed across it, whereby the flames and gaseous products of combustion are effectually mingled before passing into the boiler tubes. —*Technologist.*

It is reported that several urns have been found at Red Hill, near Christ Church, England, containing the remains of ancient Romans. They are about two feet in height, six inches in diameter at the base, and nine inches in the centre. Some of them are ornamented with mouldings, and but one has been removed entire. Eighty-six have already been discovered, and the intelligent proprietor of the land upon which they were found is said to have ordered that no further digging be carried on until an opportunity has been afforded for archæologists to visit the locality.

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Farm, Garden and House

Feed of Dairy Cows.

The importance of the dairy interest makes the question proposed above one of great importance. Suppose the business as at present conducted barely pays expenses, it is easy to see that if an increase of yield of only ten per cent. could be secured it would afford a margin for profit well worth saving. To attain the best results sweet, nutritious pasturage is the first requisite, and there is no doubt that the dairy produce of the State could be largely increased by improvement in this particular. But the best pastures fail, sometimes from drought, always in the latter part of the season or after the autumnal frosts. At the best we have only about four months, (a third of the year,) in which we may expect a full supply of milk from grass alone. After this, the yield diminishes more or less rapidly until about the first of November. During the change from grass to hay the flow reaches its minimum point, and many dairies "dry off" altogether for the season. This is neither necessary, nor, as I believe, expedient. Allow me to state what has been my practice. As my acres are few in proportion to my stock, I begin to feed in the barn about the first of August. From this time until the first of October, I use sweet corn planted in the hills and allowed to grow until the ears are large enough to cook. It planted early it will reach this size by August. I use Crosby's Early for first planting, and plant also at the same time Burr's improved mammoth. About the first of June I make another planting and again the middle of June, and the first of July. This gives me a succession which will last until after the first frosts. I begin with little and feed more freely as the grass fails. From the first of October to the first or the middle of December I rely on cabbages. For this purpose it is not necessary that they should be fully grown or ripe, though of course, the larger the growth the better. Land from which a crop of clover or early peas or early potatoes has been taken will answer as well as any, provided it is rich enough. The seed need not be sown before the middle of June, or from the first to the middle, and the plants should stand well apart to be stocky. I find they do very well transplanted as late as the first of August, though there is no objection to doing it as early as the middle of July. When the sweet corn is gone, begin on the cabbages, and give fifty pounds a day, feeding them directly after milking. In this way I keep the flow of milk almost undiminished through all the autumn months and into the winter. I have a couple of young cows, which, although within three months of calving are still making five pounds each of butter per week, and of a color and quality very nearly equal to that made in June. As a green feed after the supply of grass and corn is gone, I consider them without a rival, and commend them to all who are unacquainted with their merits. —*J. G. Huntington, in Mass. Ploughman.*

Success With Sheep.

There have been indications for some time and from various quarters, that wool is going to advance in price. The demand appears to be heavy in England, and this affects our own market. We have watched the sheep and wool business for twenty years, during which time there were several panics, sheep being butchered for their pelts and tallow, but immediately after, prices rose, and then every sheep was saved. Meanwhile, those who kept on steadily and sold at the going prices have done well, while those who held wool over a year or so thereafter were well paid. The truth is, there is no better business, year after year, than that of sheep husbandry for the reason that the increase of our population is so constant and great as to keep up a steady demand for all kinds of woolen fabrics. As it has been in the past, so it is quite likely to be in the future, and those who have sheep may safely get more. But do not let inexperienced men rush in, for complete knowledge is required and constant attention. The best way to get a good flock of sheep is to raise them, because there are but few chances to buy such sheep as will pay to keep, unless at high prices. He who has good sheep knows it as well as anybody else, and as a general thing, if he offers to sell sheep they will be culls. A beginner should buy a few good American merinos, say from twenty to fifty, and if they are really good—that is, young and free from disease—there is more increase and money in them than in a flock of 500 culls, old, scabby, and otherwise unsound. In fact, such sheep are not worth the feed required to winter them, and the best use to make of them is to send them to the butcher, if such a thing is allowable.

By commencing with a few sheep a pains-taking man can learn how to manage them as fast as they grow, being like some school-teachers, who learn as fast as their scholars do. It will take from three to five years to learn the sheep business, and by that time the flock should be of respectable size. We hardly know of an instance of young men going blindly into the business with 500 head who have not lost their whole investment.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Agricultural Papers.

In an address at the Northern Wisconsin Fair, Mr. J. M. Smith said;

Gentlemen, the truth of the matter is this, poor farming, or poor gardening has not paid for some years past. It does not pay, and I don't believe it will ever pay again, at least in this State. But good farming and good gardening has paid. It pays now and will continue to pay hereafter.

Then let us devote more thought to our work. Let us read more, study more, and work as a general thing not harder, but more intelligently. I am not anxious you should follow any particular method, and I know very well that you cannot farm exclusively by any person's book; and yet I do not believe that you can farm successfully without the useful hints you will gather from books, and especially from our agricultural papers. And if there is a single man who hears me to-day who does not take one or more agricultural papers, let me urge you not to return to your homes till you have subscribed for at least one good agricultural paper. It will be the cheapest invest that you ever made in farming. You cannot afford to do without it. And just as certainly as you make the attempt, you will find yourself lagging behind the age,—you will be less successful than your more enterprising neighbor, whose table is ever covered with agricultural books, papers and journals. As your sons grow to manhood they will, if they have the life and energy of true born Americans, tire of the dull routine of a farm that is not improving, of a home where the business is unknown, except as it is handed down to them in company with the ignorance and errors of a past age. They can readily see their home is not a pleasant one, and they can also see there is no prospect of its becoming a profitable one in the future,—simply a life of toil and drudgery, with but little, if any chance for success, either mentally or financially. Under such circumstances, I can not blame them for wishing to seek new homes and a new business.

But if on the other hand, your home and your farm bear the outward marks of improvement, home is to be one of comfort and pleasure—a home where the mind as the body is to be fed, one where all the inmates are trained to an intelligent, active and successful industry, instead of the dull routine of a life of daily drudgery; if such be your homes, believe me, gentlemen, your sons will not leave the farm. If they see it year by year growing into a thing of beauty as well as profit—growing more and more attractive as well as profitable, you need not fear their leaving it.

You will not hear your daughters saying, "well, I will never marry a farmer." On the contrary, they will look upon the home farm as the dearest spot upon God's green earth, and when your work is done they will still look back to father's farm as one to be imitated and improved upon, instead of a tiresome place to go away from and forget.

Prune Orchards.

Trees that are hardy may be pruned in midwinter, provided no large wounds are made. An orchard properly and timely attended to will rarely require the removal of large limbs. We often see recommendations to prune early in summer, because the wounds heal rapidly at that time. That season may answer, provided the cutting is very sparingly performed, or provided the trees stand in a very rich soil and grow with great vigor. But early summer pruning always tends to check the thriftiness of trees; and if vigor of growth is desired, always prune before the buds begin to swell—either in the winter or very early in the spring; and if trouble is likely to occur from the flow of sap, cover the wounds with paint, grafting wax, shellac varnish, or a mixture of tar and brick dust or road dust. If the wounds are made by winter pruning, the cut surface will become so dry in a few weeks that either of these applications will adhere well, and serve as a perfect protection.

It often happens that the owner of large orchards cannot find time to do the work himself, and is unwilling to leave it to a hired man who may have no experience or judgment in cutting away the right limbs. To obviate this difficulty, and to have the work done to his satisfaction, let him take a piece of chalk in his hand, and going along the rows, draw a chalk line at the base of every crooked, or crossing, or needless branch, and let his man follow with the saw and remove them. In this way, he can mark in an hour all that a man will saw off in a day, and thus save his own valuable time. Use the chalk sold for school blackboards; and if the trees are tall, insert it in a hold bored in the end of a rod or stick several feet long.

Migration of Insects.

The following sketch will give an idea of the enormous magnitude sometimes attained by migrating swarms of insects. After the defeat of Poltava, while retreating through Bessarabia, Charles XII.'s army was marching through a defile, when suddenly the men and horses were brought to a halt, being blinded by a living hail precipitated from a thick cloud which intercepted light of the sun. The coming of the locusts was heralded by a whizzing sound like that which precedes a storm of wind, and the noise of their wings and of their bodies as they clashed together was greater than the roar of breakers on the sea-shore! General Levaillant saw, at Paillipville, Algeria, a cloud of locusts twenty to twenty-five miles in length, which, when it descended to the earth, formed a layer over an inch in thickness.

Toward the close of 1864 the cotton plantations of Senegal were destroyed, and a living cloud was seen to pass over the country from morning till night; the rate at which it moved showed that it was about fifty miles long; and this was only the vanguard, for when the sun went down a still denser cloud was moving on.

The English traveller, Barrow, states that in Southern Africa, in the year 1797, these insects covered the ground to the extent of two square miles, and being driven by the wind to the sea, they formed a drift near the coast nearly four feet in depth and fifty miles long! After the wind changed, the stench of their putrefying carcasses was recognized at the distance of a hundred and fifty miles.

The samines produced by the voracity of these scridians are not the only evils they cause to men and animals; a pestilential epidic is caused by the foul emanations from their rotting bodies.—The invasions of these are veritable national calamities. In 1835 China was ravished by them, and the sun and moon were obscured. Wherever they alighted the finest and richest crops were instantly devoured and the fields left bare; even the contents of the barns were to a great extent consumed by them. The people fled in alarm to the mountains.—In the submerged districts, where there were no crops to devour, the locusts penetrated into the houses and destroyed the people's clothing. These ravishes, which began in April, continued without interruption till the season of frost and snow.

Should Horses Wear Blinders?

We never could see what vice or deformity lay in a horses eye that should make it necessary to cover it up, and shut out its owner from at least two-thirds of his rightful field of vision. The poets say that old age looks backward, but we never heard such an idiosyncrasy charged upon the horse. The theory that a horse is less apt to be frightened when shut out from everything behind him, we suspect to be a fallacy else saddle-horses and war-horses would be duly blinded. Every horse is as familiar with his own carriage as with his own tail, and, as far as his "personal" fortitude is concerned, is no more disturbed at being pursued by one than by the other. As for other scarecrows that come up behind, they are mostly so familiar to the animal, that, the more fully the horse can perceive them, the more quietly does he submit to their approach. Then it is such a pity to cover up one of the most brilliant features of this most brilliant creature. The horse has borne such a hand in the civilization of this rough-and-tumble world, that it seems not so much a cruelty as a discourtesy, as well as a disgrace to hide his form with embarrassing toggery. No wonder we estimate the force in the world as horse-power; no wonder the Romans and the Germans, each in their own languages, designated their aristocracy as riders; no wonder their descendants made chivalry a synonym for their highest virtues. Let the horse be given his due, and unblinded. The check-rein is another nuisance in harness-wear which has almost entirely disappeared from England, the army having at last given it up by order of the commander in-chief, Sir Geo. Burgoyne.—*Webster Times.*

Reducing Bones for Gardens.

It is not often that bones can be collected on the farm in sufficient quantity for field crops, but every man who has a garden can make a little excellent manure by saving those within his reach. It is useless to recommend converting them into home made superphosphate by using sulphuric acid; the difficulty and trouble of procuring the acid away from cities, and the care and experience required to use it, are sufficient objections. There are, however, two modes of reducing the bones, which every gardener may easily adopt. One is to place them in thin layers in a fermenting heap of manure, which, if they are previously broken, will soften them enough to cause crumbling after the lapse of weeks, when the heap is worked over. Even a common hot-bed will do, if the bones are first broken into fragments. The other mode is to boil them, as follows: Mix them in a large kettle with wood ashes; and to make the ashes caustic, add about a peck of fresh lime to each barrel of bones. Saturate and cover the ashes well with water, and then apply heat, for say twenty-four hours, or during the day for two successive days. All the bones by this time, except the very hardest parts, will be so reduced as to be easily pulverized, being in a pasty condition, suitable for placing in layers in making the compost heap. Another day's boiling will reduce the remainder of the hard bones.

Raise Your Own Trees.

Farmers and fruit-growers often complain that the trees they buy lack sufficient root, having been mangled and cut off in digging, and say if they could only go to the nursery themselves and oversee the digging of the trees, they could have much better success. Now this can be easily obviated by purchasing 1,000 to 2,000 apple grafts and setting them out in the Spring, six inches apart in the rows, and rows four feet apart, and when three years old they can be carefully dug, and set them out immediately after digging. Or one or two year old trees can be purchased, and set one foot apart in the row, and rows four feet apart, and allowed to stand one or two years, and then transplanted into the orchard. Many farmers' sons would find it a pleasant, money-making business to purchase a few thousand grafts at only $6 to $7 per 1,000, set them as above described, and in three years' time at least two-thirds of these would become good salable trees at $15 to $20 per 100. An advantage that a farmer would have who wished to set out an orchard of 200 to 300 first-class trees—he would have his choice from double that number, if 1,000 grafts were set.—*Fruit Recorder.*

Bodily Waste and Supply.

Our bodies are at all times like the fire which was shown to the hero of the Pilgrim's Progress in Interpreter's house, which had water poured on it on one side of the wall against which it blazed, and oil on the other. Here one tissue is burning like fuel, and there another is becoming the depository of combustible matter. We have as it were, millions of microscopic wind-furnaces converted into carbonic acid, water, vapor and other products of combustion, all the combustible elements of the body; and millions of blast furnaces reducing the starch and sugar of the food, and the sulphates and phosphates of the body; into inflammable oils and other fuels, which are finally transferred to the wind furnaces and burned there. Burning, and what we must call in contradistinction, *unburning*, thus proceed together; the flame of life, like a blow-pipe flame, exhibiting an oxidizing and a reducing action at points not far distant from each other.—*Kansas Farmer.*

What is Meant by a Horse Power?

The power of prime movers is measured by horse power. Watt found that the strongest London draft horses were capable o doing work equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot high per minute, and he took this as the unit of power for the steam engine. The horse is not usually capable of doing so great a quantity of work. Rankine gave 26,000 foot pounds as the figure for a mean of several experiments, and it is probable that 25,000 is a fair minute's average work for a good animal. It would require five or six men to do the work of a strong horse. Watt's estimate has become, by general consent among engineers, the standard of power measurement of all purposes.—*Scientific American.*

Miscellaneous.

THE ROYAL FESTIVITIES AT ST. PETERBURG.

Royal Baggage—What the English Princes Did, &c

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in describing the journey of the English royal party to St. Petersburg, says:

You may imagine that this royal party travel with a few garments when I tell you that their baggage weighs seven tons! And since their arrival here a Queen's messenger has brought out to them three hundred weight more.—While this was going on the people at the station amused themselves with staring into the imperial cars, in one of which a long table, duly set for dinner with plate glass and china, and lit by wax candles with silver branches, was laid out. On this same Sunday afternoon the Princes attended English divine service at the Episcopal Chapel, where Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, who has come out expressly to perform the Anglican marriage ceremony, preached a very effective sermon, taking for his text the words "There was a marriage in Cana, of Galilee." The Dean, who has traveled in the East, made a capital word picture of the scene of the miracle; and when he worked round to the forthcoming marriage was eloquent and brilliant. The chapel, which holds about 600, was jammed, many Russian ladies of rank being present; but in the evening, on the principle, I suppose, of conforming to the customs of the natives, and doing in Russia as the Russians do—which holds good here as well as in Rome—the Princes went to the opera, and were apparently delighted with a new French ballet, "Le Papillon," (the butterfly) produced for the first time on that occasion.

The rival festivity of the week has been the ball last night given by the American Minister and Mrs. Jewell. The offices of the legation are conveniently situated on the Moika Canal, and here lives the Secretary, Mr. Schuyler, who is not only most amiable and courteous, but, now Mr. Mitchell has gone, is supposed to be, of all strangers here, the one most acquainted with Russian manners, language and literature. The Minister, Gov. Jewell, is splendidly lodged on the Boulevard, and there the ball was held. Some of the Grand Dukes and English Princes had agreed to be present, but the sudden death of Marshal Berg prevented their coming. There was, however, a fine assemblage of about 400 guests, and among the best people in Russian society. Princes and Counts were as common as ordinary citizens in other countries, and the display of robes, diamond stars, collars of brilliants, and blue and red ribbons was beyond all telling. The company were presented by Mr. Schuyler to the Governor and Mrs. Jewell, who, with their two charming daughters, did the honors of reception.

A LABOR-SAVING INVENTION.

Monsieur Pequo's Patent Self-Raking, Stone-Winding, Breech-Loading Seven-Octave Non-Explosive, Autoamatic Urchin Chastiser and Combined Hair Comb, Editorial Projector, and Hash-Cutter.

This is an age of invention, and there is no knowing what a day may bring forth. Prominent educators have for years racked their brains and consumed midnight oil in devising some means whereby the youthful student, the urchin with thick-soled pantaloons, could be chastised as the gravity of his case might demand, without inflicting a more severe punishment upon the lady teacher's hand than upon the child. Previous to the invention of this machine, principals of schools have wept to see their assistants go around with their arms in a sling from the effects of punishing scholars. In many instances, excellent teachers, who love their calling, have been compelled to resign their positions and get married because they had too much on their hands. The matter has been discussed at the various institutes, and it had been almost decided to adopt capital punishment instead of the time-honored taking across the knee, when the inventor of this machine stepped in, and by the simple device above illustrated, he saved the lives of many valuable young ones. The heart of the inventor was touched at seeing a frail school ma'am with her right hand swelled up to the size of a canvass ham, from agitating a boy who had wickedly placed a piece of clapboard inside of his trouserloons when he knew that the teacher was on the warpath after him. He was a bad boy, and will probably fetch up in Congress. The teacher was weeping, and said she would be cussed if she didn't run that boy through a thrashing machine before she got through with him. The idea struck him that a machine could be constructed that would tan the jacket, as it were, of the young Modoc, and you see the result of the careful thought and study in the machine before you as a spanking machine.

What a change! Instead of dreading the task of punishing the scholars, and shivering at the prospect of blistered hands, the teacher can enjoy the performance, and look forward to the hour with a feeling of pleasure and gladness, and the frown formerly stereotyped on the face of the average school ma'am gives place to an angelical smile. She seats herself at the instrument with a dime novel in her hand, and placing the condemned urchins in a row within reach of the hoisting apparatus, or ice tongs; she smiles, touches the snatch-brake with her foot, and the doomed urchin is launched into—if not into eternity, he will think so before that hand lets up on him. With a smile playing over her features she works her tiny hoof, and the avenging band descends, the boy says his "Now I lay me," and the old machine works as though endowed with life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. (Care should be taken not to work the machine too rapid at first, as it may make it too hot for the boy. Or it might telescope his *spinal meningitis*, with fatal results. Any teacher can work it all right after perchance killing a few scholars of the cheaper kind.) It will only take a moment of treading to make any boy sorry he enlisted, when he can be dropped and the next be snatched. A school can be spanked up in fifteen minutes, if the teacher is anything of a treader. We make different sized machines, suitable for the primary department, the intermediate, the high school; and mechanics are at work constructing one of huge proportions for the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, to be used on unruly members of that party.

The ease with which this machine can be changed from one thing to another will convince the reader that it is almost human. It will remind one of the politician every time it changes. To change it from a spanking machine to a self-raker, all you have to do is to unscrew the "hand," remove it, and screw on a fine comb, change hands with the boy, and proceed to search for things that live and move, and have a being, and bite the boys' heads. This will tend to relieve mothers of much searching investigation, as the school-teacher can, by simply moving her feet, keep the heads of all the children free from the festive bug that at all times makes life a burden. Don't you see?

Every editor in the land will thank us on his bended knees for the invention, as it solves a problem that had disturbed the minds of the knights of the scissors for many generations, viz: How to exterminate the exchange fiend, the man who steals exchanges when you are busy writing. The editor can have a machine sitting in his office. In place of the hand of Providence, we screw on a cast-iron fist weighing 700 pounds. If you desire to simply maim the fiend for life, you work the treadle mildly, and merely mash his eye out, and italicize his nose, and break his jaw-bone. But if he is an old offender, and you want to make an example of him, you keep treading, and the pile-driver will come down on him like a President on a Liberal Postmaster, and break every bone in his body, and flatten him as thin as one of Colfax's vilifications.

To transform the machine into a hash-cutter it is only necessary to unjoin the hand and put in its place an ordinary chopping-knife, and set the machine to running. (Of course it is understood that the boy should be removed and a piece of beef hoisted in his place, unless you are fond of boy hash.) We have testimonials from some of the best hotels in the State, where our machine has been used as a hash-cutter, and they all unite in pronouncing it the most successful aid to the dissemination of meat that has lost its charm for boarders they ever saw. Only one accident has occurred thus far. At a Madison hotel the proprietor had been chasining one of his dining-room girls with the machine, and stepped out to see a man, leaving the girl hoisted on the ice-tongs. The cook took the machine to cut some meat for hash, and forgot to take the girl down, and she was cut finer than mustard seed. One of the boarders was the first to discover the tragedy. He got a piece of earring on his plate, and immediately gave the alarm, but it was too late. The funeral was largely attended. These accidents need not occur if the manipulator of the machine uses ordinary caution.

There is no end to the different uses to which the machine can be put. Anything that requires a strong horizontal motion can be done better by machinery, and this machine will fill a want long felt. But it is as an urchin chastiser that its principal merit lies, and in which its owners expect to amass a fortune. It is not only in the school room that the machine can be utilized, but in the family. Any family that has thirty-five or forty children can make a machine pay for itself in a year, and the work can be done much more satisfactorily. Where families are smaller several can club together and own one in partnership, and one can be appointed to chastise a whole neighborhood. The invention of this thing opens a field for the unemployed, by which they can make a good living. Those female book agents can buy a machine and mount it on a wheel-barrow, and go about from house to house doing jobs that any mother would be glad to pay a quarter to get off her hands.

As Mr. Johnson said of the Constitution, we leave the machine in your hands, and individually and collectively wish you a happy New Year.—*Lacrosse Democrat.*

ADULTERATED GOODS.

How They are Palmed Off on America

M. D. Conway in the Cincinnati Commercial.

There can be little doubt that America stands a fair chance of having a considerable amount of adulterated stuff thrown upon its market just now. Parliament has recently passed a severe act to shield the English people from the predatory creatures who deal in adulterated articles, and the chemists officially appointed to test things that are bought, are so constantly exposing frauds that the gains of the wicked, adulterous generation are becoming here very precarious. We have only to take the article bought straight from the dealer's shop to our parish chemist, and he tells us its constituents immediately and inexpensively. The fairly awakened interest in this matter, and the heavy penalty inflicted after each exposure, are steadily freeing our large cities from this great evil, and it is but natural to suppose that we are purchasing our immunity at the cost of some other countries. The authorities of France, Belgium, and Holland are so wide-awake on this subject that it is not unreasonable to apprehend that efforts will be made to carry to the United States considerable quantities of the vile compounds which can not any longer be safely offered for sale here. At any rate it is well that those nerves of the mind—suspicion and vigilance—should be in full activity among you, if you would not have the nerves of the body suffer by deleterious food and drink. The chief adulterations among us here have been those of tea, wine and butter. It is likely that America can make for itself butter enough to render itself comparatively free from liability to the consumption of that miserable mixture of every oily compound under heaven—some of it expressed from Thames mud—which has long made every one here shudder as he takes a bite of the article that has such a fresh rural look, as if it had come straight from the butter-cups of the meadow. But you are not safe from that enormous mass of the sweepings of Chinese tea-houses, mingled with other dust, and with iron-filings (to make it weigh), which is just now hiding from the light in the warehouses of London, Liverpool and Manchester.

Drinking Warm Blood.

From the Boston Journal.

Mention was made recently of a gentleman in a very feeble state of health, who had been for some time at the Butchers' Abattoir in Brighton for medical treatment, simply drinking a half tumblerful of warm blood twice a day. This course the gentleman, Mr. C. H. Stickney, who is willing that his name shall appear, has followed until a week ago, having been there ten weeks, and during that time gained ten pounds in weight, and, to use his own words, "My appetite is good; I sleep well, and feel like a new man, and I am soon to commence business again in Boston." He also says that there are ten or twelve others there, drinking the blood, all of whom are gaining under his treatment. One gentleman from Boston, a consumptive, so feeble that it was with difficulty he could get to this abattoir, is now able to handle an ax skillfully enough to "knock down a bullock." A lady from the city who has been sick six years, stricken with paralysis, is improving wonderfully by this "blood cure." A gratifying feature of this cure is that it is "without money and without price."

The Trichinosis Cases.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

Two deaths from trichinosis have already occurred at Aurora, Ind., and several persons are still suffering from the disease. Henry Trainart died on Saturday, and Mrs. Benter on Sunday. All these cases resulted from eating pork of the same animal, at the same time, three or four weeks since, as before published. No new case has arisen, and a careful inspection of other pork there has failed to detect the presence of trichinæ. Such instances are rare, and the best security against this severe and usually fatal disease is in eating only pork that is thoroughly cooked, or abstaining from pork altogether.

SPECIAL NOTICES

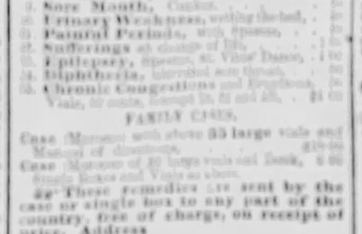
Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is especially valued as an *expectorant* to that class of persons whose constitutions forbid the use of opium and its kindred preparations. It almost cures, and not merely by an obliterating influence to render the patient insensible to the ravages of the disease. Use this old reliable healing remedy in preference to opiate preparations.

Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup.

Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, pimples, blotches, and diseases of the skin generally, sore eyes and eyelids, discharges from the ears, are all outward manifestations of a rankling poison in the blood and of a latent scrofulous taint in the system. Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup never fails to cure these disorders, because it strikes at the very foundation, and eradicates from the system the poison which is the fruitful source of disease.

$1,000 PER WEEK can be made by any smart man who can keep his business to himself. Address. B. F. CRAMER, Jersey City, N. J.



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The most tender, sweet and delicious variety grown; free from any bitter or unpleasant taste; heads large and solid, often weighing 3 lbs. Single pkge. 25 cts; 5 pkgs. $1. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS. Send for Dreer's Garden Calendar for 1874, 100 pages, illustrated, with practical directions. Mailed FREE to all applicants.

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No.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	25
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague,	50
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, violent coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	Ear Discharges, impaired hearing,	50
23.	Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings,	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	Dropsy and scanty Secretions,	50
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27.	Kidney Disease, Gravel,	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges,	1 00
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34.	Diphtheria, Ulcerated sore throat,	1 00
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	Fever, or malarial, with Quinine,	1 00

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Case Manual with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions, $10 00
Case Morocco of 20 large vials and Book, 5 00
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Three remedies are sent by the case or single box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

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We will send 12 flowering plants for $1—your choice from 100 varieties—forwarded by MAIL OR EXPRESS.

For further information, we refer you to our ILLUSTRATED CATALOUGE OF PLANTS AND SEEDS—Sent free to all customers—and to others on receipt of 10c.—less than half the cost. WM. E. BOWDITCH, 649 Warren street, Boston, Mass.

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NO PAYMENTS REQUIRED except interest, till fifth year. Rich *Soil*, warm *Climate*, long *Seasons*, low *Taxes*, and free *Education*. *Free Fare* and *low Freights* on household goods to those who BUY THIS YEAR.

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Quickest, neatest, best Polish. Lasts longer most brilliant, less labor. Oldest house in the Trade.

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5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

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1

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The President has ordered that the Court of Inquiry in the case of General Howard shall be composed of Generals Sherman McDowell, Pope, Meigs, Cole and Major A. B. Gardner, Judge Advocate. The Court will meet in Washington the 9th of March.

The House Committee on Appropriations have completed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and have cut down the appropriations from the estimates to $8,000 000 or $4,000,000 and dispensed with a number of clerks.

The Special Commutee, to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia, will make a report of the reply of Gov. Shepherd to various questions propounded to him in regard to the basis of a plan of investigation. The reply will cover at least one thousand pages of foolscap. Owing to the magnitude of the work it does not seem probable that it will be completed this week.

A short time ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to inform them how much of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, was expended prior to January last, and how much of the $4,000,000 appropriated by the present Congress has been expended, and for what purposes. The Secretary has prepared a reply in which he says the appropriation for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, exclusive of $128 940 appropriated in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill, amounted to $24 048,-150. From this appropriation was drawn prior to January 1st last $18,384,-395, of which amount there was expended prior to that date $1,922,725, making the amount of these appropriations actually lessened $16 461,668, leaving to the credit of the Naval establishment $7,586,481. To this was added $4 000,000 by the appropriations of December last, making an available balance Jan. 1st of $11 586 481. Of this sum of $4 000,000 nothing had actually been taken at the date of the resolution, except by the Bureau of Construction, which expended from that appropriation $393,000 in the repair of the iron-clads Ajax, Canonicus, Wyandotte, Dictator, Roanoke and Terror. The $4,000,-000 was placed to the credit of the several bureaus, and went to reimburse them for the extraordinary expenditures which they had been required to make, and were not contemplated in the regular appropriation. The department does not expect to need any further appropriation for the current year.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the first half of this month are $4,448,000, which is an excess of the average for months before the panic. It is suggested, however, that this does not fairly represent the normal condition of revenue since all distilleries are running at full capacity, in expectation of the possible increase of the whisky tax.

A report from the House and Senate Committees on Territories relative to Utah is expected to be made this week. The bill which will be agreed upon is a modification of the several bills before the committees. It will provide for the drawing of legal juries of the United States Courts and will contain stringent provisions concerning polygamy. The debate upon these reports will, necessarily, open the entire Mormon question again.

Pennsylvania Congressmen are much alarmed at the prospect of the Centennial and fear that Congress will not make an appropriation therefor.

The receipts from customs are but $1,000,000, which is less than the opening of spring trade had led the Treasury officials to expect.

Chief Justice Waite arrived at Washington, February 17th, and is stopping at the Arlington House. He called upon the President at noon next day, and remaining until the Cabinet met was formally presented to each member, when some time was passed in pleasant conversation.

The sub-Committee on Banking and Currency will begin this week the examination into the affairs of the First National Bank of Washington. They will propose certain written interrogations to be answered by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Compiroller of Currency, and the Receiver of the Bank before summoning witnesses.

The Joint Committee on Library, have decided that it is not expedient to recommend the purchase this season of the Catlin collection of paintings and implements of the Northern Indians. The price asked is said to be about $100,000.

Indications are that the Senate Committee on Appropriations will agree to the action of the House providing for a reduction of the rank and file of the army to 25,000 men by stopping recruiting.

Dr. Peters, of Hamilton College, telegraphed on the 19th to Professor Henry that he discovered a planet in 11 hours 19 minutes right ascension, plus 4 degrees 25 minutes declination.

The House Committee on Appropriations on Friday completed the Indian appropriation bill. It appropriates over $5,000,000, being a reduction from the estimates of $1,500,000.

The President on Friday approved the act authorizing the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expense incurred by the Territorial authorities of Dakota for arms, equipment of militia, supplies, and all expenses of the volunteers in the Indian war of 1862.

Gen. Fitz John Porter has telegraphed to Senator Cameron in relation to Mr. Chandler's resolution in the Senate as follows: "I offer no objection to Senator Chandler's motion to remove the oath of secrecy from members of my court. It will give some of them a chance to change their opinions which can't be depended, and to join in my appeal.

A Washington dispatch says there are rumors in that city to the effect that Mr. Schenck will return from his London mission at his own request, and will be succeeded by Mr. Fish, Secretary of State. Mr. Bancroft is also said to have expressed a desire to retire from Berlin, and that Rev. M. R. Thompson, now in that city, is urged upon the President for his successor as Minister to Prussia.

On Saturday the Secretary of the Treasury, in reference to a resolution of inquiry, transmitted to the House of Representatives statements in regard to the captured and abandoned property fund, furnishing the following information: The amount of money covered into the Treasury as proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property, consisting almost entirely of cotton, was $20,919,656. Of this amount there has been paid to claimants and awards of the Court of Claims $6 390,473; under judgments of the United States Circuit Court for New York, $97,734; and under awards by the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of May, 1872, $97,734. The sum has also been diminished by $75,000 expenses of collection, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $14,410,479. There remains unpaid judgments of the Court of Claims amounting to $1,864,-011.

Professor Henry received by telegraph on the 21st inst., from the Academy of Science of Vienna, the announcement of the discovery of a comet in right ascension 20 hours, 42 minutes, of declination plus 94 degrees 51 minutes, with faint motion southwest 2 degrees 30 minutes.

Prior to Monday's session the House of Representatives has passed 115 bills, and about 50 resolutions calling upon the departments for information. The Senate business makes a small showing compared with the House.

A dispatch of the 21st inst. states that the Senate Appropriation Committee will propose the abolition of the postal car system on railroads, and a repeal of the clause providing for the free delivery of letters; the latter on the ground that large sums are thus spent for the benefit of residents in a few cities, which people at large are taxed to pay for. It is estimated that such changes would well nigh cover $7,000,000 estimated as deficiencies of the Postal Department for the ensuing year.

The House Committee on Judiciary report that all other property and rights of property of persons engaged in the late rebellion have, by the general acts of amnesty and the laws of the United States, been exempted from confiscation, there can be no reason for now retaining on the statute books such acts and parts of acts as were very properly enacted to prevent aid and comfort to the enemy of the United States during the war, which, by their impediments to the creditors of the United States in receiving their just dues, amount to confiscation thereof, and also such acts to the same effect, which were passed to hinder and prevent disloyal persons, whose disabilities had not then been removed, because of their participation in the rebellion, from making any claim against the Government for debts due, and claims not arising out of the rebellion prior thereto, should also be repealed. The Committee therefore have reported a bill repealing the joint resolution of March 2d, 1867, prohibiting the payment of debts due by the United States before the war, unless loyalty is proved, and repealing the oath at present required of applicants for pensions.

It is stated that the Committee on Appropriations will propose an amendment to the postal laws so as to provide that after June 30, 1874, the conveyance in the mails of samples of merchandise, packages of clothing, seeds, cuttings, roots, coins, samples of metals, ores and mineralogical specimens and bound books shall cease, and all laws authorizing such conveyance shall be repealed. A portion of the committee, if not a majority, favor the abolition of the postal car and free delivery systems, the latter on the ground that large sums are spent for the benefit of the residents in a few cities, while the people at large are taxed to pay for it. It is estimated that such changes would nearly cover the amounts specified as deficiencies for the ensuing year.

It was stated at the Congressional temperance meeting on Sunday that on next Saturday a crusade similar to that now in progress in other cities would be commenced here against liquor-selling establishments.

Several members of the House Committee on the Judiciary say the Geneva award distribution will not probably be ready to report for a week to come, and that thus far no formal vote has been taken on any of the propositions before them. Gen. Butler says a bill similar to that reported by him in the last Congress will be agreed on by the Committee.

THE EAST.

A new disease affecting the horses of stage and street car lines has made its appearance in New York. A large number of animals have been prostrated, but the mortality, except in the case of one of the stage lines, is small, and in most instances the disease yields rapidly to medical treatment. The symptoms are loss of appetite, swollen eyes, which discharge yellowish matter copiously, and swollen legs. Stupor follows, with great weakness. A rapid recovery follows the return of appetite.

On the 16th a reception was given by the Geographical Society, in the large hall of Cooper Union, New York, to the officers and crew of the Polaris. The Hall was crowded. Chief Justice Daly presided, and addresses were delivered by Dr. G. G. Hayes, Captain Buddington, Captain Tyson and others. A resolution was adopted, recommending additional compensation besides their pay as sailors, to the survivors of the Polaris expedition. Dr. Hayes expressed the belief that there is an open sea at the North, which can yet be traversed by the Robeson Channel.

At New York, Feb. 18th, Stephen Raymond, charged with being one of the ring leaders of the band who operated in Wall street and elsewhere last summer with forged securities, arrived from England, in charge of a private detective, and is now in the Tombs. The gang passed over five hundred thousand dollars worth of forged bonds on the Central and Buffalo & Erie Railroads, and were about to throw on the market a vast number of fraudulent bonds of the Western Union Telegraph Company when detected.

Dr. Alvan Blaisdell, notorious from having his name associated with the Cunningham-Burdell murder, and who served a short time in Sing Sing for running an illicit whisky distillery, has also been arrested. It is alleged that a large number of bonds were prepared in his house.

The Committees of the Catholic Union are preparing for the pilgrimage to Rome and elsewhere, by the Catholics of this country. It is proposed to leave not later than the middle of May.

Ex-President Baez, of San Domingo, has gone to Washington.

The St. Louis & St. Joseph Railroad was sold for one hundred thousand dollars on the 18th. It was bought in the interest of the land-holders by Charles W. Hassler.

At New York, on the 18th, policeman Slattery was sentenced to seven years and a half in the State Prison for a brutal assault upon an unoffending citizen.

The distemper which prevails among the horses of New York City, and thought to be confined to stage and street car horses, is found in the stables of the leading express companies, and also in livery and private stables.

At Philadelphia on the 18th a report was made to the Fellows of the College of Physicians relative to the autopsy of the Siamese Twins. Dr. Pancoast explained certain physiological peculiarities in the respective bodies. Prominent among the peculiarities was the experience of what Dr. Pancoast called the fatty cord which extended from the mucus membrane of the stomach, to which it adhered, in the direction of, but not quite into, the band of union. There were peculiarities of the umbelicus and liver in each body, together with many other abnormal growths rarely found in the human anatomy. Although the more important part of the autopsy has been made, the examination is not yet entirely completed. The pericardium and the membranes surrounding the heart, will be dissected on the 20th, and no doubt a thorough examination will subsequently be made of all that relates to that organ.

At Albany, Feb. 18, the Assembly voted down by a large majority the amendment to the Constitution extending the appointing power of the Governor.

In the Pennsylvania elections of the 17th, at Erie, Henry Rowle, head of the rolling mill and furnace interest of that city, was elected Mayor, carrying every ward. The citizens generally are jubilant over the result, as indicating a rapid development of manufacturing interests.

On Monday, Feb. 19th, the strike on the New Jersey Southern R. R., which began five weeks ago, ended. The business of the Road is started in accordance with the bid of the New Jersey Legislature, which provides for the appointment of a Receiver to run a Road that has ceased ten days, and which guarantees that employes of this Road shall receive two months' back pay from the first earnings.

D. C. McKay, the speculator in stocks reported to have made $50,000 owing to the forged letters sent to the Stock Exchange on Tuesday, but who says he only made $7,000, has appeared before the Governing Committee. He says that two months ago he was advised by an anonymous correspondent to have his cash ready for operations at a moment's notice whereby he might realize heavily, and that on the morning of the day on which the forged letters were sent into the Exchange, he received two letters asking him to call at the St. Nicholas Bank without delay. He called and met a young man, who informed him of the proposed increase of the stock of the Western Union and Toledo, Wabash & Western Road, saying he had seen the letters of the Presidents of those companies addressed to Wheelock. McKay hurried to the Exchange, and gave an order to his broker, and when he saw the letters handed in, gave the other orders, making about seven thousand dollars. He is now assisting the Governing Committee to detect the forgers.

Investigation into the recent forgeries on the Stock Exchange shows that the paper on which the communication purporting to have been made by Orton was written was taken from the Vice President's and not from the President's room, and that the Toledo, Wabash & Western letter was not written upon the regular paper of the Company. It is thought that some printer was employed to print the head lines.

There is another strike on the Oswego & Midland Railroad, owing to the failure of the hands to realize on the scrip a week ago. The switches are spiked, and no trains are allowed to run.

The employes in the cotton mills at Kensington, a suburb of Philadelphia, mostly women, to the number of 2,000, are on a strike. The women say their average wages before the panic were only $6 per day, and these were reduced 15 per cent. while their employers made no corresponding reduction in their prices.

The following were the Customs receipts for the week ending on the 14th: New York, $2,458,107; Philadelphia, $246 405; Baltimore, $154,672; Boston, $365,878.

A Boston letter says it is proposed, in connection with the Agassiz memorial, to invite the teachers and pupils of the whole country to contribute to this undertaking in the shape of a teachers' and pupils' memorial fund.

A Philadelphia dispatch says preparations are making in that city for a great religious revival, to be followed by a crusade in the interest of temperance, in which all the Evangelical Churches will engage.

The Pope has sent a letter to the Massachusetts Catholic Temperance Union, encouraging the members in their work.

Gerrit Smith has unconditionally donated $10,000 to Hamilton College, New York, his alma mater.

In Boston on Friday the Masschusetts Judicial Court decided that under the Constitution a woman can be a member of a School Committee.

At Worcester, on the 20th inst., the estates of Stephen and Abby Kelly Foster, Sarah Wall and Marietta Flagg, who refuse to pay taxes until women can vote, were offered for sale by the Tax Collector, to pay taxes for 1872. The last named was bought in by a friend, but there were no bids on the other estates.

Twelve mills and about two thousand operatives in Kingston, Penn., are idle owing to a strike for an advance of fifteen per cent. more than the present wages.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said to his congregation Sunday night that history would not show a parallel to the effort making in the West to suppress drinking, which he characterized as a scourge of households. It is an evil that has defied legislation, but now under the providence of God there has arisen a moral cyclone, a perfect tempest of influence. The praying crusade against saloons was to begin on Monday in New York At Alderman Bruck's, Staten Island, the war began Friday, women taking advantage of the absence of the proprietor, to pray in his saloon.

The strike of the New York cap-makers has ended, manufacturers and workmen agreeing to the price list from seven to ten per cent under what was at first demanded by the operatives.

THE WEST.

At Chicago, Feb. 17th, the Supreme Court of Illinois decided the case involving the validity of the bonds issued to the Paris & Decatur Railroad by municipal corporations along its line. The Court decided that the charter of the Company confers no power on the counties, towns or townships to issue bonds in aid of this railroad, that instrument containing only a vague provision to authorize persons or the agent of any corporate body to subscribe to the capital stock of the company. The amount of bonds issued by municipal corporations which are thus declared illegal is $363,-000.

In the United States District Court at Springfield, on the 18th, Judge Treat rendered a decision in the case of the Supervisors of Macoupin county for contempt of Court in refusing to obey the mandamus for an assessment tax to pay the interest on the Court-House bonds. The Judge assessed a fine of $1,000 each on the members of the Board, and announced that unless they now obeyed the mandamus, they would meet a severer judgment. Under the practice in the United States Courts, and the Courts of this State, the parties may give bonds for the payment of the fine within five months, and this the parties will doubtless do.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 19th states, on the authority of the Republican newspapers correspondent at Santa Fe, New Mexico, that the Supreme Court of the Territory has decided that the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico are citizens of the United States under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, with power to sell and dispose of their lands like other citizens. This decision will add about 4,000 votes to the population of the Territory, and relieve the government of the necessity and expense of supporting the Pueblo agents, and distributing farming implements among them.

Gov. Allen has appointed ex-Chief Justice R. P. Ranney, of Cleveland, ex-Gov. Hayes, of Fremont, ex-Gov. Noyes, of Cincinnati, Hon. J. J. Faran, of Cincinnati, and Hon. George L. Converse, members of the Ohio State Board of Centennial Managers.

Topeka advices of the 21st inst. report that the Kansas Senate has passed the joint resolution to submit the question of female suffrage to a vote of the people.

A dispatch dated at Cheyenne on the 21st inst., states that nothing has been heard from the Indian Agencies for several days. Generals Sheridan and Ord arrived here to-day, and will leave for Fort Laramie to-morrow.

At Chicago on Friday afternoon, a meeting of the merchants was held at Merchants' Exchange rooms, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against an increase of the present volume of currency, and denouncing the action of the Illinois Senators on the subject. The meeting was large and embraced a number of the largest merchants.

THE SOUTH.

The monitor Dictator, for the safety of which much fear was entertained, came into Key West harbor on the morning of the 19th.

King Momus, seated in a royal chariot, attended by a large retinue of cavaliers, made his annual entry into the city of Memphis at 4 o'clock on the 16th. The key of the city was presented to him by a dwarf, in front of the Peabody Hotel, with the usual speeches. The city is full of visitors from all parts of the country. Every train and steamboat arriving is crowded.

A salute was fired at the head of Canal street, New Orleans, on the 16th, in honor of the King of the Carnival, who arrived at noon on the United States steamer John A. Dix. The Mayor and City Administrators met the royal party on the levee, and escorted them to the St. Charles Hotel, where the ladies presented the King with a handsome silk banner. Rex afterwards visited each of the theatres, where free matinees were given to crowded houses.

The Tax Payers' Convention of South Carolina Feb. 19th, adopted a memorial to Congress, reciting the miserable condition of the State under the present Government, and asking for redress and relief.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The southeastern portion of Europe has been visited by very heavy gales. Numerous disasters to shipping on the Black Sea are reported. The steamship Wyoming, which left Liverpool on the 11th inst., for New York, returned to the former port on the 16th, and went into dock. She encountered a terrific gale Friday, and lost her funnel and lifeboats. The Abraham Lincoln was wrecked while on a voyage from Cardiff to Messina. Five of her crew were drowned.

The Ministry has resigned. Gladstone goes to Windsor.

The House of Commons now stands 348 Conservatives to 300 Liberals and Home Rulers.

The journals generally approve the determination of the Gladstone Government to resign.

Gladstone was received by the Queen at Windsor Tuesday afternoon, when he formally tendered to Her Majesty his resignation and that of his colleagues. Disraeli has been summoned. He conferred with several members of the last Conservative Ministry. The new government is already partially constructed, and will probably be completed within a week.

All the members of Parliament for Ireland have been elected, and are classified as follows: Liberals, 15; Conservatives, 30; Home Rulers, nearly all whom may be classified Liberals, 58.

London dispatches dated on the 19 inst. say that many statements are made as to the probable composition of the Ministry, but nothing definite has yet been made public. It is, however, generally believed that Sir Stafford Northcote will be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Colchester Forterque will become a Peer, under the title of Baron Carbingford.

Disraeli has formally accepted the Premiership.

Rev. Robert Moffat, the celebrated English Missionary to South Africa, is still in doubt as to the correctness of the report of Dr. Livingstone's death. He thinks it hardly probable that Livingstone could have reached the place where he is said to have died. He says, also, that the Doctor's supply of provisions were ample. The Foreign Office also entertains the same doubts.

It is said the Marquis of Westminster is to be made Duke.

The Viscount Enfield will be summoned to the Chamber of Peers as the Baron Stafford.

Gladstone has advised the Queen to confer Knighthood on Charles Reed, member of the late Parliament for Hackney.

The London Times says the new ministry is as follows: Benj. Disraeli, First Lord of Treasury; Baron Cairns, Lord High Chancellor; Earl Derby, Secretary of the Foreign Department; Duke of Richmond, Secretary of War; Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary for India; Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of the Colonial Department; George Ward Hunt, Secretary of the Home Department; Gathorne Hardy, First Lord of Admiralty; Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of Exchequer.

R. S. Schenck, American Minister and A. G. Cattell, Special Agent for the United States, in Europe, left Liverpool Feb 21st, for New York. Schenck expects to be absent about three months. His family will remain in Liverpool.

Benjamin Moran, Secretary of the United States Legation, will act as Minister during Schenck's absence.

London cable dispatches of the 20th state that the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, who was Secretary of State in the Gladstone Ministry, is to be elevated to the Peerage, under the title of Viscount Revington.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the Ashantee expedition, is a sufferer to a large amount by the destruction of the Parliechnicon.

A late dispatch says: Disraeli, in limiting his Cabinet to twelve members, is generally approved by the press. Sir Charles Edward Traveleyan is to be made Baronet. Francis John Pakenham, Secretary of the British legation at Washington, and Watson, Secretary of the legation at Copenhagen, are to exchange places.

The following additional assistants under the new government are announced: Lord Sandon, Vice-President of the Council; Lord George Charles Lennox, Commissioner of Works and Buildings; W. H. Smith, member of Parliament elect from Westminster, Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

News has been received of the surrender of Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, and that the King and family are prisoners.

At London, Feb. 23d, it was said that the assembling of Parliament will be immediately prorogued until the 12th of March, so that members who have accepted office under Disraeli may have opportunity to go before their constituents for re-election. It is also said the Queen's speech will not be read until Parliament re-assembles. It is probable that William Robert Seymour Fitzgerald will be appointed Under Secretary for India. Hari Duke has received the appointment of Patronage Secretary of the Treasury.

A correspondent on the Gold Coast writes that a treaty of peace has been signed by General Woolsley and the King of Ashantee.

France.

The Paris journals of the 19th reproduce in full General Von Moltke's speech in the Reichstag on the Military bill, and comment on the gravity of the situation.

At Paris, Feb. 20th, Duke DeBroglie, minister of the interior, sent circulars to prefects, directing them to keep watch upon citizens who leave Chiselhurst on occation of the Prince Imperial, who is becoming of age.

A short time ago Marshal McMahon visited the Vendome Column and urged the contractor to hurry it up as rapidly as possible. The eighth spiral is being placed, and the contractor promised the Marshal that the monument should be entirely completed by the first of June.

A Paris letter says the Governor of Paris has asked permission of the Assembly to prosecute M. Melvil Blancourt, Deputy for Guadaloupe, for participation in the acts of the Commune. Melvil Blancourt is the only negro in the Chamber, and sits upon the extreme left, among the extreme radicals. He was Deputy Minister of War under Cluseret. The Assembly had taken not action, but it was probable that Melvil Blancourt would fly to England.

Germany.

In the Reichstag General Von Moltke, in the course of a speech in support of the new military bill, said: "What we acquired in six months we shall have to protect by force of arms for half a century to come. France, notwithstanding a majority of her people are convinced of necessity of peace, is imitating our army organization." He concluded: "We have become powerful, but remain peaceful; we require an army for defense, not conquest." The bill was referred to a Committee. A deputy from Alsace moved that a plebiscite be taken in Alsace and Lorraine, on the question of nationality.

At Berlin in the Reichstag, on the 18th, during the debate on the proposition for a plebiscite in Alsace and Lorain, M. Teutich, an Alsatian delegate, supported the motion in a violent speech, in the course of which he said Germany had overstepped the principles which should be binding upon civilized nations. He held that annexation to Germany was illegal. "We are not sent here," he said, 'to proclaim our affection for our French fatherland, and that your act of violence prevents us from regarding you as brethren." During the same session the Bishop of Metz, who is a member, asked the President for permission to be accompanied by an interpreter during the sittings. His request was refused. The motion offered by an Alsatian Deputy that Alsace and Lorraine be permitted a plebiscitum to decide their nationality, has been rejected by overwhelming majorities.

Sandwich Islands.

The steamer City of Melbourne brings the particulars of the death of the Hawaiian King, Lunalilo, on the 3d inst. His demise has been expected for several days. The members of the Cabinet were called together at once and ordered a meeting of the Legislative Assembly for the 12th of February, to consider the condition of affairs. At a mass meeting on the 4th, the people at Kaivahias declared in favor of David Kolokua as the King's successor. Queen Emma, widow of Kamuehauxa, is also named as a successor, and there will probably be a severe contest in the Legislature over the succession.

The United States steamer Tuscarora was left at Honolulu, and would proceed in the survey immediately, sounding for the China and Japan cables.

Arabia.

Dr. Beke, the English traveler, reports that he has discovered the true Mount Sinai. It is situated one day's journey northeast of the Village of Oxaba, Arabia, at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Dr. Beke says he found the remains of animals that had been sacrificed. He also discovered Sinaitic inscriptions which he copied.

Egypt.

A New York Herald special via London, Feb. 18th, says: "A dispatch from Khartown, dated Feb. 14th, says the Sultan of Darfour invaded the Egyptian territory, near Bharel Gazrel, capturing a number of slaves. The Egyptian Governor Zeola Bey, gave battle. The fighting lasted six hours and resulted in the dispersing of the Sultan's army, 10,000 strong, capturing four guns and killing 28 Veziers and many Chiefs.

Cuba.

A Havana dispatch dated the 20th announces the death of Mr. De La Reintrer, formerly Consul of the United States here.

A correspondent writing from Havana, Wednesday, February 21st, says a demonstration was made there by the volunteers on Thursday evening, February 12th. A large body of volunteers—unarmed, however—had assembled at Plaza de Armos, in front of the Captain General's palace, and had demanded, with loud cries, a change of decrees regarding the draft, wishing to go into the campaign by full battalions, and not to be drafted into the service. In order to prevent a riot, orders were given to clear the crowd, which was done by a squad of mounted civil guards, during which some persons were wounded and five killed.

A strong force of armed volunteers was then rapidly stationed on all the streets of the city opening in the square in which is the palace, and no one was allowed to pass. Pickets of cavalry were also stationed outside of Havana, and preparations made to put down any disturbance.

At the following day's demonstrations several arrests were made. The most notable was that of the ex-Cure of the Cathedral, Father Castro, who was distinguished in Havana for his fastidious habits and his radical Republicanism. Senor Martiniz, formerly editor of the Journal of this city, was also arrested. Both are accused of being concerned in the disturbance. So general seems to be the belief that it will go hard with them, that a report is current that Castro and Martiniz have already been tried and sentenced to death.

Havana advices of the 23d inst. state that the Voz de Cuba, newspaper, opposes the coming of the Chinese Commission, because Americans belong to it. The Voz believed at first it would not come, but finds itself mistaken, and calls on Jovellar to take precautionary measures. It thinks the Laborantes are connected with the affair. The Commissioners might produce a disturbance among the Chinese. The Voz only is fearful that the majority of the people are disposed to welcome the Commission because it will certainly cause an improvement in the present condition of laborers, and may produce a change in the present laws.

Japan.

Yeddo advices of the 20th say: Political disturbances are apprehended in Japan. Minister Iwakura has tendered his resignation, but the Mikado refuses to accept it. The people clamor for war against the Correans. This or a civil war is inevitable.

India.

Several deaths from famine have taken place in Nepaul.

A special from Calcutta says that 200,-000 persons are famishing from the want of food in the Districts of Tirpoot and Boglipoor, in the presidency of Bengal, and but for the aid furnished by the Government, 500,000 persons would perish.

Italy.

The *Polo Romano* of the 21st says that Cardinal Antonelli has sent a circular to all the Bishops, asking them to come to Rome, as the Pope wishes to see them before he dies.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate, on the 16th, resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the currency, and Senator Cameron offered a substitute for the Committee's bill, repealing all acts of Congress which limit or restrict the amount of notes for circulation, and providing that all associations organized to carry on banking shall be free to establish National Banks, with circulation subject to all limitation now provided by law, except the limit as to circulation, which is hereby repealed. During the discussion which followed this proposition Senator Buckingham moved that the bill be recommitted to the Finance Committee. The debate continued with considerable vigor, but the Senate adjourned without action.

In the House, on the 16th, Mr. Kelley (Pa.) moved that the members of the House and Senate reassemble in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in informal joint session, Monday, September 7th, 1874, in centennial commemoration of the assembling of the delegates from the several colonies and provinces of North America, Monday, the 5th of September, 1774, and that the Speaker of the House be invited to preside over the meeting, and that Vice President Wilson be requested to deliver an address appropriate to the occasion. A bill was reported and passed providing that money paid into the hands of any Collector, or into the Treasury for custom duties, in accordance with any decision or previous ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not be refunded or repaid except in pursuance of special application made therefor, or in accordance with the judgment of a United States Court giving a construction to the law, and from which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States. Also, providing that no ruling or decision once made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to custom duties, shall be changed by the same or a succeeding Secretary, except it be in accordance with an opinion in favor of such change given by the Attorney General, or by reason of a judicial decision of a United States Court affecting the same, from which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States. Mr. Kelley's resolution regarding the Centennial celebration of Congress was referred.

In the Senate, on the 17th, bills were introduced to increase the pay department of the army; to place on the pension rolls the names of persons dropped on account of participation in the rebellion; to protect the polls in the election of President and Vice President; and others. The Senate passed the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to detail medical officers of the army to inquire and report on the cause of epidemic cholera. The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency. The pending motion being that of Senator Buckingham, to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee, Senator Morrill moved an amendment, to instruct that committee to report as soon as practicable a bill providing for an increase of the National Bank circulation, so that the whole circulation should not exceed $400,-000,000. Senator Scott submitted an amendment to that of Senator Merrimon, providing for the redemption of the whole body of National Bank currency in specie or interest-bearing bonds of the United States. Pending the discussion which followed, the Senate adjourned.

The House on the same day took up the contested election case from the Third Congressional District of Arkansas, and passed a resolution declaring that W. W. Wilshire is, on prima facie evidence, entitled to a seat. A protracted effort was made to filibuster the matter by the Democratic side, but it was finally defeated by the passage of a motion to adjourn.

In the Senate, on the 18th, Senator Howe introduced a bill amendatory of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Homestead law. It provides that persons entitled to the benefits of the first section who have since June 8th, 1872, entered a less quantity of land than 160 acres, shall be entitled to make up the full quantity in the same manner as persons who made partial entries prior to said date. After briefly considering a bill to appoint a Commission to inquire into the liquor traffic, returned to the consideration of the bill for the equalization of currency. The discussion was carried on by Senators Howe, Morton, Chandler, Schurz, Ferry, Logan and others. The question being on the amendment of Scott, providing for a redemption of the whole volume of National Bank currency in specie or interest paying bonds of the United States, the amendment was put and lost by a vote of 24 yeas to 30 nays. Senator Howe offered as an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Merrimon, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, once in three months, sell to the highest bidder, United States notes and coupon bonds, equal to 85 per cent, of the additional bank circulation issued during the month preceding, which bonds shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal shall be payable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years from date, both principal and interest to be paid in gold coin, but none of said bonds shall be sold at less than par value, and United States notes received in exchange therefor shall never be reissued, but shall be destroyed. The amendment was lost by a vote of yeas 16, nays 40. The question then recurred on the amendment of Senator Cameron, for a repeal of all the laws restricting the amount of National Bank currency, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House on the 18th, Mr. Wilshire from the third district of Arkansas, appeared and on taking the iron-clad oath, was admitted to a seat. The House passed bills fixing the punishment of manslaughter in the territories; a bill providing that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished in any United States Court for any offense not capital, or for any fine or forfeiture under any penal statute, unless an indictment or information shall be found or instituted within five years, except in case of the person fleeing from justice; a bill providing that where an occupant of public land, having the color of title, has made valuable improvements thereon, and his title is found afterwards not to be good, he shall be entitled to all the rights and remedies as provided in such laws in their respective States and Territories; also, a bill providing that in the trial of all indictments, informations, complaints and other proceeding in the United States Courts, the person charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be a competent witness, the law to apply to all prosecutions now pending. The House then proceeded to the special order, which was the bill to provide for the distribution of public documents printed by authority of Congress, and of seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department; for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for the free transmission of weekly newspapers by mail within the county were published. Without action the House then took a recess until noon.

The Senate, on the 19th, took up and passed the bill from the Committee on Patents amendatory of the act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights, being the same bill introduced on the 16th inst. At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Cameron to the instructions to the Committee proposed by Senator Merriman. Senator Cameron's amendment repeals all the acts of Congress which limit or may be construed to limit or restrict the entire amount of National Bank notes for circulation, and provides that hereafter, associations organized, or that may be organized, for carrying on the business of banking, shall be free to establish and organize National Banks, with circulation at any place within the several States and Territories of the United States, upon the terms and conditions, and subject to all the restrictions and limitations provided by law, except the limitation upon the amount of circulation, which is hereby repealed. On the amendment being put it was defeated by a vote of 27 yeas to 32 nays. Several substitutes to Merrimon's amendment were then offered and rejected. A substitute by Senator Cooper, providing that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a bill providing for the convertibility of United States Treasury notes into gold coin, or five per cent. bonds of the United States, and also for free banking under the provisions of the National Bank act, was adopted, without roll call. A subsequent motion to reconsider this action was made by Senator Morton, pending which the Senate adjourned.

The House on the 19th passed a bill providing for the election for two representatives at large from Alabama. The House also passed a bill limiting the fees of U. S. Marshals and clerks of U. S. District Courts to $5,000 per year. The House subsequently took up the bill for the distribution of public documents, etc. The members proceeded to discuss the bill, an amendment having been introduced striking out all portions of the bill permitting the free transportation of public documents. A recess was taken without any action on the bill.

In the Senate on the 20th, Mr. Chandler introduced a joint resolution, releasing the members of the military court which tried Fitz John Porter in 1862 from the obligation of the oath they took as members of that court not to disclose the vote or opinion of any member thereof, and asked the present consideration thereof. Senator Sumner introduced a resolution which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Enrolled Bills to inquire into the expediency of superseding the present system of parchment in the last stage of the bill, and provide that when it be presented to the President for approval it shall be printed, and so preserved in the Department of State. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Financial bill, and the question being on the reconsideration of Senator Cooper's amendment, it was reconsidered and rejected, by a vote of yeas 31, nays 24. Senator Merrimon's amendment was then taken up and adopted, by a vote of yeas 29, nays 25. This amendment, as adopted, instructs the Committee to report, as soon as practicable, a bill for the increase of National Bank circulation, so that the whole volume thereof shall not exceed $400,000,000. The Senate after rejecting, without discussion, Senator Davis' amendment instructing the Committee to report so as to provide for free banking under the present National Bank laws, proceeded to executive session.

Friday, after spending some time in Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, the House took a brief recess, during which the members were presented to Chief Justice Waite by Speaker Blaine. The House then spent the remainder of the day in business pertaining to the District of Columbia.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 24.—Flour—The market has ruled quiet but steady, with Fine, $4 00@4 25; Superfine, $4 25@4 75; Extra, $5 00@5 25; Double Extra and Fancy, $6 50@8 00; Buckwheat, $6 00@7 00. Wheat—The market is stronger but quiet, with a slight upward tendency in prices, with Amber Wheat, 148¾ spot, 148c seller February, and 148¾ seller March; Extra White Michigan 165; No. 1 White Mich. 157@158c; No. 2, 144@145c.

White Wabash wheat did not sell, and offered by buyers 6@6c for No. 2, and 145c for No 3 failed to secure the grain; in No 1 Red Wabash wheat parties were apart in their views with 134 asked and 152c bid; No 2 Red nominally higher at 146¾c spot and 147c seller March; No 3 Red changed hands at 138c. Rejected Red and spring wheat were not on the market for sale. Corn—The market is generally about 1c advance as compared with that of last week, and the volume of trade small, with sales of high mixed at 60c spot and 59@60¾c seller June, new high mixed 61c; low mixed corn 58¾c for regular and 60 for new and no grade corn 57½@58c for regular; new 57c; damaged corn was offered at 52c without takers; white corn 63½c for old new was offered at 62c, without buyers; Michigan Corn 63¾c; Yellow Corn—nothing doing. Oats—In Oats there is but little doing with sales of No 1 at 51c; No 2 at 47c and Michigan at 47½c. Rejected Oats were held at 45c, without buyers. Rye, 86c for No 2 and Michigan. Seeds—more active and prices higher at $5 30 for Medium Clover and $5 75 for Mammoth; $3 00@3 30 for Timothy, and $2 00 for Flax. Dressed Hogs are lower at $6.25@6.50 per hundred weight. Pork, $15.50 for heavy and $15.00 for light mess, and butts and rumps per bbl. Hams, smoked, 12½@13c per lb. Beef, $9 50 for prime, $10 00 for light and $11 for heavy mess per bbl. Lard 8¾@9c for prime in kegs and 9@9¼c for prime in tins and 6¾c for beef. Butter, 30@35c for fresh roll. Eggs, 18c. Potatoes, 100@120c according to quality. Fruits, 9½@11c for dried apples and 35c for peaches per lb; $8 00 for green apples, and $14 for cranberries per bbl. Mill Feed—$18 50@19 00 for Bran, $19 00 for Smorts and